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Agricultural.

SHORTHORN BREEDERS IN COUNCIL.

Annual Meeting of the State Association -Important Business Transacted -Address of President Hinds, and Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Association of Shorthorn Breeders opened at Lansing on Tuesday evening last, with a good attendance. A number of new faces were observable among those present, while the veterans in the business, whose faith in the merits of the breed they champion never weakens or grows dim, were on hand as usual.

President H. H. Hinds called the meet ing to order, and then read his annual address, which we give in full.

Gentlemen of the Michigan Shorthorn Breed-Gentlemen of the Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association:—"Time and tide wait for no man." I am very forcibly reminded that time flies when I reflect that another year has come and gone since we met in this hall, Speaking purely from vital statistics, I have the great satisfaction of being able to state that it has been the good fortune of all our members to have lived another year. I am not advised of the death of a single member of our association since we last met.

I am unable to say frankly that the pros-

I am unable to say frankly that the prospects of the near future are particularly gittering to any elass of cattle growers in America. I am of the opinion, however, that the members of this association have their sails as well trimmed for a storm as have any equal number of business men who are en-gaged in the live stock industries of this country anywhere. We own our own cattle. and we have not mortgaged our farms to buy them. We have bought them at fair cash values and not at exagerated figures, and above all we have a clean bill of health thus far. That we are on the eve of at least a temporary embargo on inter-state commerce in breeding stock seems more than probable. in breeding stock seems more than probable...
That the entire trans-Mississippi country will
soon be practically quarantined against all
cattle from east of that river seems too certain
to admit of much discussion. That the members of this association can stand the lock
out incident to the trade paralysis caused by
the unfortunate necessity of a resort to State
quarantines is no doubt true, but it would be
useless to disguise the fact that the entire influstry of breeding thoroughbred eattle in this useless to disguise the fact that the entire in-dustry of breeding thoroughbred cattle in this country is likely to be paralyzed under the operations of State quarantines. Forty-three years ago contagious pleuro-pneumonia, that most destructive of all cattle diseases, was imported into this country, and on account of a lack of any adequate national legislation against it, from that day to this it

legislation against it, from that day to this it settled down on our Atlantic seaboard to stay. A great unwritten law of the cattle busin makes the final destination of all cattle the butchers' block, barring what few die on the road before reaching the block. An equally unscrutable law of trade makes the travel of all the cattle of commerce from the west to east. Couple these two facts with the farther fact that the breeders of improved cattle in the older States that have sent a constant stream of breeding stock to the great west have been vigilant and untiring in guarding their herds from exposure to contagious dis-ease, and you are prepared for the final statement that pleuro-pneumonia failed for over 40 years to cross the Aleghanies. Some three years to cross the Aleghanies. Some three years ago a herd of Jersey cattle came from Maryland, where the disease has long had a foothold, over the mountains to Troy, Ohio, and they brought pleuro-pneumonia along. From this disease center pleuro-pneumonia crossed to Kentucky and to Illinois, and from Illinois into Missouri. Several points in Illinois into Missouri. crossed to Kentucky and to Illinois, and from Illinois into Missouri. Several points in Illinois received the plague from this distribution, and among them Geneva, a dairy distribution of the same and National laws would warrant, and the disease was said to be stamped out by the destruction of the bulk of all the cattle that had been exposed. But it is difficult to dedestruction of the bulk of all the cattle had been exposed. But it is difficult to determine just what cattle have been exposed. in a farming district by an outbreak of an in-sidious disease like this. I have given the subject considerable thought and some in-vestigation, and I deem it more than probable that some of the exposed dairy cattle about Geneva found their way two years ago into the swill milk stables in certain Chicago distiller-les.

pies.

Dropping theories and looking at naked facts, we find that a little less than 90 days ago it was discovered that among the thousands of cows in the Chicago distilleries hundreds of them had contaglous pleuroneumonia. It was also discovered that it had been festering there for nearly two years. Further, that cattle had been taken from these swill sheets to open pasture in the suring and Swill sheds to open pasture in the spring and what survived had been returned to the sheds what survived had been returned to the sheds again in the fall, showing that there had been almost unlimited opportunity for exposure of the mileh cows grazing in and about Chicago. A somewhat vigorous investigation by the Bureau of Animal Industry during the time since first discovery has laid bare more than a quarter of a thousand piague spots in and about Chicago, outside the distilleries above referred to. The dimensions of the outbreak are so great and the money value of the exposed cattle of such magnitude that the

United States authorities and the State of Illinois Sanitary Board with their meager appropriations are unable to tackle it, and no general attempt has yet been made to stamp it out. With this destructive disease so firmly rooted at the very head center of the traffic in the active of commerce of this counraffic in the cattle of commerce of this countrame in the cattle of commerce of this country, it is hardly to be wondered at that the great cattle growing States should resort to the only protection within their reach, that being State quarantine, but as before intimated, the effect of that policy is to stop all inter-State trade from the east to the west in improved breeding stock, and to confine our overstions to traffic only with our own peighperations to traffic only with our own neigh operations to traffic only with our own neigh-bors, while the cattle growers of the great west, who sorely need our surplus stock, are met at the State line by a practically impassi-ble set of bars in the shape of a State quaran-tine. This question of dealing with con-tagious pleuro-pneumonia is of vital interest to the cattle industries, and it can only be effectively dealt with by federal authority. There should be annule appropriations by There should be ample appropriations by Congress, and a commission to deal with the Inancial problems arising on the destruction Congress, and a commission to deal with the financial problems arising on the destruction of property, as well as veterinary skill to discover an outbreak, and upon the discovery of a disease center a line sufficiently comprehensive to include all exposures should be drawn around it and this should be strictly drawn around it and this should be strictly quarantined by federal authority; no cattle should be allowed to cross the line either way, and as soon as the diseased and exposed animals could be determined they should be at once slaughtered. This would avoid all State quarantine and would save putting the whole cattle of a great State under ban because the eathly of a single form hed been as cause the cattle on a single farm had been ex

cause the cattle (n a single farm had been ex-posed to contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

While the traffic in high-priced thorough-bred stock is understood on all hands to be unpromising for the near future, the mem-bers of this association need feel no general discouragement. We shall have a fair home trade for surplus bulls for some time to come, and besides, a thoroughbred Shorthorn

come, and oesides, a thoroughored shorthorn
makes an admirable steer.

We should use the knife almost without
mercy in the near future keep nothing but
the choicest specimens of bull calves and
don't be afraid to send a faulty heifer occasionally to the butchers. Should Congress rocrastinate in furnishing at once the prope machinery and necessary means to wipe out this cattle plague, at least in the west, there is great danger that the eattle industry is on the eve of such mammoth losses as have been witnessed in England, in Africa and in Aus tralia from this same plague, and in the even of further spreading of the disease the owners of thoroughbred breeding stock are the greatest sufferers. The high priced animal has no more immunity from this disease tham the scrub, and in this contest the scrub has a great advantage, as each becomes utterly went bless where attacked with this disease.

worthless when attacked with this disease. I have donated considerable space to calling your attention to the peril threatening our particular industry by this disease that is now menacing us at the very gateway to our State. I judge you will give the subject such considerable on its great magnitude desayment. deration as its great magnitude deserves and that its consideration will occupy con derable of the time of this meeting. A good eal of interest was felt at our meeting las deal of interest was felt at our meeting large year in the proposed steer feeding experiment that was about to be undertaken by the State Board of Agriculture at the College, said experiment to be under the immediate super-vision of Prof. Johnson, superintendent of the farm. The plan of selection of specimen Shorthorn calves for this experiment as con-Snorthorn caives for this experiment as con-templated by this association failed from un-forseen circumstances to be carried into effect. The experiment was, nowever, under-taken in good faith and with perfect fairness on the part of the State Board of Agriculture,

and two Shorthorns, two Galloways, two Hol steins, one Hereford, one Polled Angus, one Devon and two Jersey steers are now in the experiment stables. I am not advised as to experiment stables. I am not advised as to the results thus far reached in this experi-ment, neither have I had the satisfaction of seeing those young steers, but I have no doubt that we shall receive full reports at this meeting and that many of us may find time to visit the College and see these animals during our stay in Lansing. Should this association desire to make any suggestions as to changdesire to make any suggestions as to chang-ing or enlarging this experiment there can be no doubt but that the capable and public spirited gentlemen composing the member-ship of that Board will give your suggestions very great weight. In referring to the State Board of Agriculture who are doing so much to elevate the cause of agriculture in thi State, and whose management of the Agri-cultural College shows broad intelligence and cultural College shows broad intelligence and liberal and unprejudiced views affecting the future interests of that valuable technical and practical educational institution, it affords me great pleasure to call your attention to the fact that the people of this State have just called upon a member of that Board to vacate his seat there. That is to say, they have asked him to step up higher and take a seat in the Governor's chair. Returning to the subject of steer feeding experiments; I desire to call your attention to the fact that a feeding experiment is about to be undertaken in the west on a more comprehensive plan than has as yet been undertaken in this or any other country.

country.

Prof. Sanborn, of the Missouri Agricultural

Prof. Saaborn, of the Missouri Agricultural College, proposes to take 40 thoroughbred calves, 10 Polled Angus, 10 Galloways, 10 Herefords and 10 Saorthorns, and feed them until they become mature butchers' beasts. It is hoped by this experiment to show that nutrition rather than breed affects the quality and marbling of beef, and also to more certainly settle the battle of the breeds as to which breed makes the most profitable butchers' beasts.

It gives me satisfaction to be able to announce that if State quarantines do not present an insurmountable barrier some Michigan bred calves of the different breeds will form part of the contingent, where they can try titles with their western bred relatives; and should the lofty and graceful Shorthorn be compelled to lower his colors to either or and should the lotty and graceful shorthor or be compelled to lower his colors to either or both his white faced or dark skinned rivals, may not our proper State pride lead us to hope that some Michigan bred steer may be found marching very close to the front. May the best breed, and the best locality and climate

best breed, and the best locality and climate to breed them in be determined. In brief, may the best calf win.

Two years ago this association offered to duplicate any and all premiums won at the Chicago Fat Stock Show by owners of Michigan bred Shorthorns and Shorthorn grades. An indemnity fund for that purpose was subscribed, but it did not result in bringing out a satisfactory Michigan exhibit and none of a satisfactory Michigan exhibit and none of the money was won or paid out. I recom-mended in the President's annual address of mended in the President's annual address of a year ago that the offer be renewed for the year just passed, and a fund for that purpose was subscribed. The A. H. B. Association also offered the past year to duplicate all premiums won by any and all thoroughbred Shorthorns. These offers seem to have had the desired effect, and Michigan bred Short-

the desired effect, and michigan bred short-horns appeared in the two-year old, the year-ling and the calf rings. In the two-year old ring the very admirable roan steer Blanchard, bred by Blanchard, of Hillsdale County, and owned by James Conley, of Marshall, ap-

owned by James Conley, of Marshall, appeared and was so good a steer that we saw him tie the ring successively for first, second that the result of the resu

from six to ten months older than he, but when it came to a battle with the scales he not only beat all his competitors by long odds, but he also beat the Fat Stock Show records, showing a gain, including weight at birth, of 2 96-100 lbs. per day. He thereby won the prize of \$50 and became entitled to the duplicate of the same amount from this association, which should be collected and paid over at this meeting. In the calf ring for full bloods our enterprising friend and co-worker C. F. Moore, of St. Clair, showed his trim, handsome Tea Rose steer Ben. This young animal was a model picture to look at, and showed good promise for the future and may be heard from later if properly handled, but the touch revealed the fact that he had not had exercise enough to make firm flesh, he bethe touch revealed the fact that he had not had exercise enough to make firm flesh, he being altogether too soft for a successful butchers' beast, while some of his competitors, the one taking the second prize for instance, showed handling qualities that assured a very successful killer. These exhibits were indeed very creditable to our Michigan breeders and show a good start in the right direction, and I hope and trust the same offers may be renewed at this meeting to Michigan exhibitors at the Fat Stock Show of next year. In this connection it is proper to announce that the A. H. B. Association, in lieu of duplicating the winnings of thoroughbred Shorthorns, as the winnings of thoroughbred Shorthorns, as the winnings of thoroughbred Shorthorns, as they did this year, offer a special list of ring premiums for next year, which will disburse more than twice the money to Shorthorn owners that they paid out for that purpose at the recent shows. From the largely increased number of promising calves that have been trimmed in Michigan for the last year it is en-tirely fair to expect that Michigan breeders will be winners of some of this money at the will be winners of some of this money at the

next snow. Finally, I should be utterly untrue to all the instincts of of my nature did I not publicly acknowledge the great debt of gratitude the stockmen of this country owe to the agricultural press. Myself personally, and, I be-lieve this association, are under lasting obligations to the MICHIGAN FARMER for the great interest its publishers have ever taken great interest its publishers have ever taken in the improvement of all our domestic animals and for the valuable facts touching these industries which it has constantly spread before us. I shall hardly overstep the bounds of propriety when I say that, in the emergency which has just overtaken the cattle industry of this country, by the discovery of the existence of hundreds of cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in Chicago, the Breeders' Gazette furnished the cattle men of the country the clean cut facts in connection therewith as soon as the same were detion therewith as soon as the same were de-termined, magnifying nothing and conceal-ing nothing. That kind of fair, open hand journalism is what the cattle men desire. Their business can stand open statements of facts better than partial concealment, and the class of papers like the Breeders' Gazette that pursue that course will certainly be appreciated.

I desire in this connection to express very hearty thanks to the Secretary and Treasurer for their careful assistance in looking after the affairs of this association—in fact they have practically taken the burden of correspondence and general details off my hands

In taking leave of the chair, as I shall at In taking leave of the chair, as I shall at the close of this meeting, I have only to express the sincere hope that my successor may at all times and under all circumstances receive such courtesy and consideration at your hands as each and all of you have ever accorded me. May I also hope and very naturally expect that he may not be so crowded with public and private trusts as I have been, and therefore he able to render have been, and therefore be able to render you more and better service than I have ren-dered.

Upon motion a committee of three was appointed to report upon the various suggestions it contained. The committee consisted of Messrs. A. F. Wood, John Sharp and E. C. McKee. Secretary Butterfield then read his annual report, which was as

follows.

The expenses of the present year te date have been simply for printing and postage. The sixth annual meeting of this Association finds the interest in Shorthorn cattle unabated. I have no statistics present, but that Shorthorns are increasing in this State is evident from the fact that nearly all that are bred are kept in the State and we probably purchase and bring into the State more than are sold to go out of it.

bhan are sold to go out of it.

During the year some very fine Shorthorns have been brought into the State, and notably several very choice and highly bred bulls. On the whole our best cattle maintain a high standard, and if we may rely on the reports of the cattle exhibits at the several state fairs of the northwest, given in the leading live stock papers, the exhibit of Shorthorns at the Michigan State Fair of 1888, exceeded in numbers and counsed in quality—except. than are sold to go out of it.

at the Michigan State Fair of 1888, exceeded in numbers and equaled in quality,—excepting fiesh—that of any other State; and this at a show made exclusively from the herds of our own State.

It may be proper to say in this connection, that the Executive Board of the State Agricultural Society has been severely criticised for doing what this Association asked them to do, viz:—excluding cattle of other states from competition at the State fair.

to do, viz:—excluding cattle of other states from competition at the State fair.
The records of the Society will show that this rule did not decrease the number shown, and my knowledge of the exhibit enables me to say that the quality of the cattle, especially Shorthorns, did not suffer from the same rule. And while (speaking for myself) the rule excluded some cattle of other breeds which would have been a credit to the fair: which would have been a credit to the fair; we did keep out some cattle that bring us no credit, nor any help to our breeders, while they take out money as prizes that is better distributed among our own enterprising catternen, and I could not at present recommend the abrogation of the rule; certainly not while the present conditions with reference to pleave-presenced; avist

not while the present conditions with reference to pleuro-pneumonia exist.

The exhibition of three shorthorn steers from this State at the American Fat Stock Show is gratifying, if for no other reason than that it prepares the way for a larger and perhaps better exhibit from the State in the future. But the steers that went from this State this year were a credit to the State. the future. But the steers that went from this State this year were a credit to the State, and their breeders and feeders. Mr. Conley's steer had one vote for first place, and was worthy of it; and Mr. Moore's steer had a vote for second place, and in the opinion of many ought to have had it; while Mr. Townley with his seven-eighths grade thirteen months' old steer, took the prize for the greatest gain per day, for steers of his age, having 2.96 nounds per day to his credit.

greatest gain per day, for steers of his age, having 2.96 pounds per day to his credit.

As I was appointed by the Executive Committee of this Association, a delegate to the American Fat Stock Show, uninstructed, but presumably to note and report on the condition of the Shorthorn cattle interest as was found there, I may as well make that a part of this report. of this report.

In addition to what has been said of the

steers from this State, I will say first that the exhibit of Shorthorns and Shorthorn grades combined, was not as large this year as in late years, not for any falling off in interest, but because several large feeders did not bring in their cattle on account of the cattle disease prevalent in Chicago.

This doubtless kept many fine cattle away, and Shorthorns and their grades suffered more on this account than other breeds, yet of pure bred Shorthorns, 30 were shown in 1886 to 17 in 1885, and of Shorthorn grades 39 in 1886, to 57 in 1885.

In competition with other breeds Shorthorns and their grades won the following prizes: exhibit of Shorthorns and Shorthorn grade

Grades and crosses, three years and under four, first and second prizes; same class, two years and under three, second and third; one

year and under two, first and third; calf, third; sweepstakes yearling; grade herds, first; sweepstakes herds, first.

The award on dressed carcass, three years eld, went to a grade, by a Hereford bull out of a three-fourths Shorthorn cow, and that for carcass furnishing the largest per cent of edible meat, to a grade, got by a Hereford bull, out of a seven-eighths Shorthorn grade showed the greatest average gain per day in the yearling class.

Summing up, they got the most prizes in

yearling class.
Summing up, they got the most prizes in the grade classes, the sweepstakes yearling, all herd prizes in competition with other breeds, and while they did not get the sweepstakes in individual classes they still show the most good animals.
In maturity in the different ages the Shorthorns have materially improved, and are

In maturity in the different ages the Shorthorns have materially improved, and are still prepared to vindicate their claims to be called the best breed of cattle in the world. I trust the breeders and feeders of this State will increase the number from this State and show that we have in Michigan first class Shorthorns and skillful feeders. In accordance with a vote of this Association, Mr. Frank Townley, of Jackson County, is entitled to a duplication of the prize won at Chicago by his steer Pedro, amounting to \$50.

Treasurer B. J. Gibbons submitted the ollowing report:

To the Officers and Members of the Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association: Your Treasurer submits the following financial statement for the year ending December 6th, 1886:

Cash on hand last report........... Received from members, 1885...... Paid order I. H. Butterfield..... do Certificates

Balance on hand,..... \$45 35 Some informal discussion regarding the existence of pleuro-pneumonia in Chicago was indulged in, but no definite action taken at the time.

Mr. E. C. McKee, of Laingsburg, read a very good paper entitled "Shorthorns for the General Farmer," which we shall have to defer until another issue owing to lack of space. After this paper had been read an adjournment was taken until next morning. (Concluded next week.)

SHORTHORNS IN KENTUCKY.

OCEOLA CENTER, Dec. 4th, 1886. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

While in Kentucky of late I had the leasure of looking over a number of the noted herds of Shorthorns about Winchester and Mt. Sterling. At the latter place I attended the sale of T. C. Anderson, of Side View. The stock sold at good figures, though in bad condition, and, in our judg. ment, individually below what they should have been in quality, considering the paper that backed them up. Also visited the herd of the late Abram Renick, where I purchased the young bull Sharon Duke of Clark-a Renick Rose of Sharon, red in color, calved August 25, 1885, got by Airdrie Hustler 64997, out of Red Rose of Sharon 8th by Acklam Sharon 54447—Red Rose of Sharon, y Airdrie 3d 13320-Poppy's Duchess of Geneva by 2d Duke of Geneva 5562-Poppy 2d by Duke of Airdrie (12730), etc.

Breeders of Kentucky claim the outlook for Shorthorns good, and from the number present should think their views well sustained. Yours.

BENJ. F. BATCHELER.

The Osage Orange as a Hedge Plant.

CORUNNA, Mich., Nov. 28, 1886. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Has the esage orange hedge been success fully cultivated as a fence in Michigan, or does it winter kill? Is the Michigan Hedge Company reliable? And have they any protection against infringement on their mod-of plashing? Very truly yours, A SUBSCRIBER.

We do not believe the osage orange plant will live through Michigan winters for a series of years, although it may for a time. and act together in unison. This is the belief of those who have had an opportunity of observing the plant for a number of years, and are not interested in the hedge business.

We know nothing about the reliability of the Michigan Hedge Company as a company. Some of the members we know to be reputable citizens.

of plashing, whereby the plant is held down by wires. Plashing itself has been practiced for hundreds of years in Great Britain and Europe. There the plants are partially cut through, and bent over, the cut preventing them from resuming an upright position. The idea in plashing is to prevent an upright growth, and make the plants so stocky and thick that the hedge will turn stock.

The arbor vitæ is the only plant used for hedges which will withstand Michigan winters. Mr. J. Austin Scott, of Ann Arbor, veteran horticulturist, in a conversation a veteran horticulturist, in a conversation by those who are interested in other breeds, had with him two years ago, said he had and the Holstein-Friesian breed has grown tried various plants for hedge purposes, osage orange among others, and arbor vitae was the only one which proved entirely hardy. He stated most emphatically, that this breed retains its high dairy qualities in this country. Our cows are thrifty and he knew from experience the Osage orange flourish throughout the northern States, and was not hardy even south of the Michigan State line. Mr. Scott has some beautiful hedges of arbor vitæ surrounding his home near Ann Arbor, which testify to his skill in arboriculture, as well as his patience and persistence, for these qualities are all needed to secure success in this direction. ____

JABEZ WEBSTER Writes the Prairie Farmer to say he has seen a paragraph going the rounds of the press saying celery can be blanched by the use of tarred paper. He re-

flavor would be entirely destroyed if kept for ten days in an atmosphere contaminated with coal tar. He stored celery in a cellar whose walls had been treated with coal tar, and walls had been treated with coal tar, and though nowhere in contact with the walls, the entire lot spoiled.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Annual Meeting of the Michigan Breed ers' Association-Discussion on Pleuro-Pneumonia-Officers Elected for the Ensuing Year.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Holtein-Friesian Association, held at Lansing on December 7th and 8th, was called to order by President M. L. Sweet, of Grand Rapids, who delivered his annual address which was as follows:

Gentlemen of the Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association.—Permit me, at the opening of our annual meeting, to congratu-late you on the growing interest taken in dairy products and the growth of cattle in our State. The soil of Michigan is not uni-formly fertile, and she cannot raise as big corn, as many potatoes and as cheap wheat as some of the other States; but she is a pretty good State after all, at least so we might judge from the reports of those who have left us and gone to other States to devote themselves to the growth of a single staple. What we lack in ability to produce the highest results in one staple, we more than make up in our ability to produce a variety. If one crop fails another crop does well, and leaves us a favorable balance at the end of the season. So it comes that Michigan is an agricultural State of great

and varied resource.

As dairymen and cattle growers we are coming into prominence. The past few years have been years of vast improvement in the dairy interests of the United States. and the State of Michigan has kept pace with the other States in the march of improvement. The interests of dairymen and eattle growers are so great as to compel national respect. United action of dairymen has induced such legislation as, it is hoped, will effectually stop the palming off of sham butter as the genuine article. We say let butter as the genuine article. We say let those who are fond of oleomargarine, eat it; but do not force it on the man who wants to eat butter. Counterfeit money, forged notes and sham butter belong in the same category. The imitation butter men have brains and money, and we may expect to encounter them again and again. At every oppor-tunity they will endeavor to beat us, and nullify the protection which we enjoy. United action is our only safeguard, and when the call is made for money and influence, we must be ready with our share. If

ve go to sleep on our rights we shall cerainly lose them. While we enjoy protection, it will be well for us so to improve the genuine article as o defy successful imitation, and so that no one will prefer the bogus to the genuine article, as I fear some have done and with good excuse. One great and good result of the sham butter business is the spurring of dairymen to the production of butter of very fine quality. It is getting so that the man who brings poor butter to market is looked down upon as an unfortunate, and needing pity. We may well congratulate ourselves on recent improvements and the universal interest awakened in dairy products.

Another matter menaces our cattle industry, and must be promptly met, or we shall meet with stagnation and paralysis of trade. I allude to the pleuro-pneumonia scourge, which can only be blotted out by united ac-

tion and rigid legislation.

Fortunately our State is free from it, but unless speedy action is taken, at a possible outbreak, we cannot hope to escape. In case of such an outbreak the matter ought not to be covered up and left to smoulder, only to break out later and with renewed activity; but should be exposed and stamped out up-on the spot. Already we feel the results of the present scare in the diminished inquiry for high class cattle. Beginners will not invest their money in fine cattle, if they run

the risk of disease at the very outset. So much for the cattle and dairy interests

in general. n general.
Now, as relates to our own breed of Holstein-Friesian: As nearly as I am able to ascertain there are at the present time about 1,500 Holstein-Friesian cattle in this State.
At the organization of this Michigan Association, an attempt was made to keep a list of these cattle and their owners in this of these eattle and their owners State. The idea was a good one and should be revived, so that we may know each other better, and so form a stronger Association,

The first of the series of resolutions for union of the Holstein and Dutch Friesian Associations emanated from this Associa-tion, and paved the way for union in no

ones to strike at the proper moment.

During the past year our breed has fully sustained its high reputation. Numerous competitive tests, made during the year, have uniformly given the Holstein-Friesian The company have a patent upon a system

a high place as a dairy cow. It is a source
of satisfaction to know that these tests were the results of an honest and vigorous de-termination among men to know what breeds are the best for dairy purposes; and the interest in the fairness of the tests has been aroused to such an extent, that no man or body of men would have the audacity at the present time to repeat such a fraud as was perpetrated by an enemy of our breed, who made a tool of a fairly reputable Can-adian college for the purpose of stabbing us in the back. The enemies of our breed can-not bolster themselves upon unfair tests and official reports made from them. As a dairy breed, in the general broad sense of the term, it is generally conceded the front rank, even iv popularity as no other breed has done in a similar range of time. I have endeavored to ascertain whether

from extended southern correspondence I learn that they are the favorites in those doubtful districts, where imported cows of other breeds have failed and died out entirely. Everywhere in this country we hear of increased performance in individual cases, and a better average all around. "Merand a better average all around. "Mercedes" and "Echo" are gone. Their performance attracted world-wide interest, yet the number of their successors is so great that one needs to carry a memorandum from which to recall their names and ex-

ploits.

I have given emphasis to the term "dairy blanched by the use of tarred paper. Here-minds growers that celery readily absorbs any strong odor to which it is exposed. Its ohappens that our cow is a large one, handsomely built and capable of some claim

as a beef producer. The Dutch, who are responsible for this breed as it comes to us, have bred for a combination of milk and beef qualities to suit their necessities and have been very successful; and these quali-ties are retained by the Holstein-Friesian of the present time. Nowadays it happens to be something to the credit of our breed that we can use our aged animals and grade steers for beef purposes, and make as fine beef as there is on the market. This has been tried and demonstrated beyond doubt, notwithstanding the efforts of our competitors to make the contrary showing; we all know that every good thing has its detractors. I regard the beef quality as a fortunate incident, but I believe it far better to favor the dairy quality in breeding. Your observation has taught you that if you breed for beef alone you will in time breed out the

is a handsome creature in appearance, but would not indicate the presence of much milk. We need more light on the science of breeding and the perpetuation of dairy qualities. We cannot expect a combination of qualities, each of them perfect in a single individual. Gentlemen, I regret that during the past year I have been unable to devote as much time to the State Association as I would

dairy qualities. A fat, well rounded cow

have liked and as the cause merited. I have used my best efforts in representing our State in the National Association, and in the furtherance of the Holstein-Friesian breed in general. I trust your interests as a State Associa-tion will be better cared for by the gentle-

man whom you shall select as my suc The minutes of the last annual meeting and the report of the Treasurer were read

and approved. Prof. Samuel Johnson, of the Agricultural College, read a paper on "The Best Means of Perpetuating and Increasing the Milking Qualities in a Dairy Breed." [We had hoped to give this paper in full in this issue, but the representative of the Breeders' Gazette, upon a promise that he would return it in time, was allowed by Prof. Johnson to take the manuscript to Chicago, where it probably still remains. As this is the third time this has occurred from trusting the word of the reporters of the Gazette, there is no doubt but that the promises given were never intended to be kept. We make this explanation so our readers can understand just where the fault lies, and judge of the amount of respect the solemn assurances of the representatives of that paper are entitled to. However, we shall give the paper referred to in full as soon as it can be secured.—ED. FARMER. 1

I. H. Butterfield read a very able report on pleuro-pneumonia as it now exists in Chicago, and showing the condition of the lungs at different stages of the disease, the great and imminent danger of its spreading to other localities, and the necessity of legislation to grant sufficient power to stamp out the disease. It was as follows:

Having been for three weeks past engaged in collecting facts and material for the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of this State in regard to the status and condition of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in and about Chicago, I have thought that a brief statement of the dangers from this disease might be of interest to members of this Association.

These facts I have gleaned from published riess facts I have gleaned from published views and reports of distinguished veterinarians, from conversation with able veterinarians on this spot, and from my own observations, which from the experience I have had may be of some practical use.

First, it is idle to assert, as some do, that this is not a contagious disease. I have heard it meanly asserted that this was simply a veterinary scarce, gotten up and kept up by the profession for the sole purpose of keeping them in business. This I pronounce a vile slander, so far at least as the present outbreak in Chicago is concerned. I have met these gentlemen, both those working for the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry and for the State of Illinois, have seen the at work, and I have also seen the evidences both in live and dead cattle, on which they base their opinions, and I can say that they are straight-forward honorable men, that they are very thorough in their work, and that the evidence they have had in Chicago would not fail to convince any unprejudiced person of intelligence that a dangerously fatal and even contagious disease infected the cattle in and about that city. Other very prominent veterinarians who have seen these cattle and who have no personal or salaried interest in the matter pronounce most positively the same opinion, among them Dr. Gadsden, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Finlay Dunn, of the London, England, Veterinary College.

Contagious pleuro-pneumonia has existed in one Chicago distillery for two years. About one year ago the distillery was burned and the cattle were temporarily transferred to other distilleries and to pastures in the outskirts of the city. In this way the other distillery sheds became infected, as well as the cattle in the nextures. fected, as well as the cattle in the pastures and on the commons. Had it remained in this one distillery it might not yet have been known outside, because deaths of cat-tle in these sheds have not been reported for fear the authorities would make them There are two stages of this disease, acute,

and sub-acute or chronic. In the acute stage if the whole lung, or the whole or greater part of either lobe is affected the animal generally dies in a short time, but if but a small portion of the lung tissue is affected the animal apparently recovers and the case becomes chronic. This condition is so accurately described by Dr. Clement Stephenson, a government veterinary inspector in England, that I quote from him;

"Encysted pleuro-pneumonia is found in those animals that from having been in in-fected herds have contracted the disease, but in so slight a form (only a small piece of lung being infected) that apparent recovery has taken place. In fact they may have been so slightly affected that little or no deviation from health may have been ob-

"Lung tissue when once invaded by this disease never recovers its normal condition; it becomes enlarged, hardened and impervious to air, and in those apparent recoveries the portion of lung affected is isolated and cut off from the remainder of the lung by a dense fibrous capsule, and it appears that so long as this imprisoned piece of dead lung remains unbroken down, so long may the animal appear to be doing well.

"But the length of this, the firm quiescent

state, is as uncertain as the incuba ▲ time comes when the imprisoned dead lung breaks up and lique then the active stage of the dise

started!
"I have found firm cysts in the cathle that during life, gave no synthe disease, and in some of the m vente cases I have seen, I have found ysts with softened contents accompany with extensive recent disease. Owing to the uncertain length of the incubative and cyst periods of this disease, there is according to our present knowledge, only one satisfac-tory way to deal with it, namely, prompt slaughter of the infected herds, that is both the diseased cattle and those that from herd-

ing with them have been submitted to the

infection." may remain solid and therefore harmless varies from one month to as long as fifteen months. The Jersey bull, taken from the herd of Mr. Tripp, of Peoria, Ill., July 21st, 1884, to the farm belonginging to the State lunatic asylum, of Missouri, in apparently perfect health, remained so until March 22nd. 1885, when he was destroyed for postmortem examination. The seven doctors present agreed that there was sufficient evidence to prove conclusively that this animal had suffered from the lung plague many months before. January 25, the first cow died; second died on the same day, no post-mortem; third died on the 31st, lungs weighed 75 pounds (the weight of lungs in normal condition is five to six

It is frequently asserted that it is still an insettled question whether these encysted ases do eventually break down and spread the disease. But the weight of evidence as I have been able to obtain it from personal onference with reputable veterinarians and from published reports on the subject, and also from personal observation has given me strong evidence that this is the usual and about the only way in which the disease

is carried to distant places.

In the acute stage of course the danger of contagion is very great, but such cattle are seldom moved or transported to a distance, no one would buy them, no railroad would them for transportation, and if malady is known no sane person would expose them to other cattle. The danger of spreading to a distance by this means can e only from exposure of healthy cattle that are immediately transported before the incubation of the disease. From this no expert examination can protect, only a complete knowlege of the exposure will warn of the danger. This knowledge is not easily obtained in sections where the disease exists, since owners of apparently healthy cat-tle do not care to publish the fact that they may have been exposed, for fear of financia

The so-called recovered cases are very dangerous. Such have caused the spread of the disease to the west, and they will be the cause of greater spread if they are trifled with. which the disease may lie dormant in them and then break out to scatter the germs and

About the first of October some apparently healthy steers were purchased, and put into the sheds of the Phœnix distillery in Chicago where pleuro-pneumonia existed. Many of these steers died in the next 60 days. The rest were slaughtered by the State Commission of Illinois, and thoroughly inspected by competent veterinarians. Some of these were found in the acute stage and were condemned. More than half of them, apparently healthy to the ordinary observer, were chronic cases. I sav many of these lungs. In some there were one, two or more of these small cysts from the size of a walnut up; in some they were very large, the lungs weighing in one instance 40 pounds (the normal weight being stance 40 pounds (the normal weight being five or six pounds) and in some cases the hardened walls enclosing the cysts were al-ready breaking down and the putrid con-tents were ready to go out to spread the infection. In many of these cases the veter-inarians declared the animal's condition could not have been told during life by the most expert examination possible. Here is where inspection fails. We cannot feel safe in it. Danger to Michigan lies in the movement of exposed cattle, in recovered cases, and from infected cars. The danger from the latter is very slight, because dis eased cattle are not transported by any one. The danger from exposed cattle is considerable, but these cattle will show the acute form and be quite likely to be discovered before they can scatter it.

The chronic cases will scatter the disease

before it will be discovered in them, in or-dinary cases. These are therefore the most dangerous of all.

All exposed cattle should be killed. It should not be delayed till the disease has broken out among them. No exposed cattle should ever be allowed to enter Michigan under quarantine or in any other way. I have shown you that inspection is not safe. No cattle should be allowed to come to this State during the continuance of this disease unless they can show a very certain and clean bill of health both as to locality from whence they come, and danger of exposure on the way. Our cattle growers can surely make some sacrifice for a few months in o der to make sure that we get none of this disease in the State.

In this matter I am a prohibitionist; except under most rigid regulations.

It is proper to state that the Live Stock Commission of Illinois, aided by the cooperation of the Bureau of Animal Industry, are now doing all in their power to eradi-cate this disease. About 4,000 cattle have been quarantined as infected or exposed in the city of Chicago. More than 1,000 of these have have been slaughtered, and the rest will be. All the cattle of every description in the city of Chicago and in all the towns adjoining the city will be examined, and if infected or exposed will be killed. The premises where diseased cattle have been kept will be disinfected or destroyed.

been kept will be disinfected of destroyed.

I believe the commission are in earnest and will do the work thoroughly.

Nevertheless they have a great task. It will be fully a year before they can complete the work and pronounce safety even if

That they may do so is the earnest desire of all interested in cattle everywhere.

But State authority alone is not able to

cope with this scourge. What is needed is the strong arm of the National Government aided by the co-operation of State authority. The difficulty of securing such legislation as is needed in ten or twenty States is great. Many will enact weak and inefficient The work will also, many times, be in the hands of inexperienced and perhaps inefficient commissioners, acting also under imperfect laws. Let cattle growers first turn their

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

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THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TROTTING-HORSE BREEDERS.

The annual meeting of this Association was held in New York City on Wednesday of last week. About twenty representatives were present. The terms of five officers of the Executive Committee having expired, the vacancies were filled by the election of H. W. T. Mall of New York, H. N. Smith of New Jersey, A. J. Caton, of Illinois, W. F. Redmond, of New Jersey, and W. H. Wilson, of Kentucky. The Executive Committee's report shows that the Association has a membership of 170, and that the funds an hand amounted to \$5,030.

A meeting of the Board of Review of the National Association was held on the same day. The following parties were present: Judge Grant, President, Gen. W. S. Tilton, of Maine, Edward Martin, of St. Louis, Bulghly, of Hartford, Thos. Axworthy, of Cleveland, Paul Hacke, of Pittsburg, and D. J. Campau of Detroit. The principal business was the election of a Secretary to succeed Thos. J. Vail, whose term of office had expired. After a heated discussion a vote was taken resulting in a tie, Mr. Vail being the candidate, when President Grant gave the casting vote in his favor, thus re-electing him. Those who voted against him were Messrs. Tilton, Martin and Campau. The re-election of Mr. Vail was a surprise to every one who has paid any attention to the result of the investigation of the manner in which he conducted the business of his office. It was shown then that he was indebted to the Association to the amount of \$21,000; that the affairs of his office were in inextricable confusion; that moneys paid in by a large number of horsemen by way of security had never been acknowledged, credited, or reaurned when they should have been; that, in fact, his conduct of the office was about as had as it well could be. This report was signed by Gen. Tilton, David Bonner and Col. Edwards, who certainly bore as lightly as possible upon the shortcomings of the Secretary in drawing it up. His re-election in the face of these facts is not more surprising than it is unwise and unjust, both to the Association and to individual members. It is rumored that the western mem bers are so opposed to this action that it will probably result in the formation of a western association. It looks as if certain members of the Board were stronger friends of Mr. Vail, and had more regard for his personal interests, than for the National Association. This thing is certain, Mr. Vail has shown his entire unfitness for the office he has so long held, and his re-election was an outrage.

A Great Record.

George E. Brown & Co., of Aurora, Ill. made a fine exhibit of horses at the Ameri can Horse Show, held in connection with the Fat Stock Show at Chicago, and herewith we append a list of the prizes awarded them in the various classes:

CLEVELAND BAYS.

Stallions four years or over, first prize and as three years or over, first prize and special, Marlboro. Stallions, three years or over, second prize

Mares, four years or over, first prize and gold medal, Adelaide.

Mares, four years or over, second prize,

Mares, three years or over, second prize,

Mares, pair, first prize, Adelaide and. Special prize of \$50 for best pair ponies in

harness awarded to the Exmoors, Bluche and Leader, driven tandem.

ENGLISH SHIRES.

Stallions, four years or over, first prize and gold medal, Holland Major. Stallions, four years or over, fourth prize.

Premier. Stallions, three years or over, second prize. Terra Cotta

illions, three years or over, third prize,

Don Gomez Mares, four years or over, third prize,

Mares, three years or over, second prize, Mares, three years or over, third prize,

Token. Mares, pair, second prize, Idaline and

Brunette Mares, pair, third prize, Keepsake and

Also grand sweepstakes for best draft

stallion in the show, open to English Shires, Clydesdales, and French Drafts, which was awarded to Holland Major. As all of the above except the grand sweepstakes were duplicated by the respective societies it makes a total of 32 cash premiuns, three zold medals, two specials and grand sweep akes, amounting in value to over \$1,450.

Harry Wilkes' Great Performance. In the race at San Francisco Nov. 27 Har

ry Wilkes trotted the last three-quarters of a mile in the second heat at better than a 2:10 gait. This sensational performance is described by the San Francisco Chronicle as

The second heat of the great race will never be forgotten by those who witnessed its swift and varying phases. After one false start the horses came up on very even terms, but on nearing the wire the favorite was seen to be on the wabble, and he was on a run as soon as the bell tapped, while Van Ness partly turned towards the judges as if in silent expostulation at such a sendoff. While Harry Wilkes was on a desperate run that culminated in his driver sending him almost across the track to the fence in his efforts to bring him to his gait. Guy Wilkes went to the fore, passing the quarter-pole in 0:351/4 a length ahead of Antevolo he having a similar advantage over Hilton while Harry was steadying to his gait twenty lengths behind. As with such a disastrous break it was conceded that Van Ness would content himself with saving his distance, the main interest was centered in the leading horses. At the half-mile post, in 1:09, Guy had improved his position over the two others by still another length, when a buzz of amazement, followed by a round was seen closing up the gap stride by stride, and, rushing around the last turn, he came into the straight in the second position, and after a magnificent finish he beat out Guy

surpassed on any of our race-tracks. 'The healthy in my life."

trick was so deftly done as almost to defy computation, but a dozen watches held by reliable hands showed 1:04% and 1:05 half mile home, while the quarter on the backstretch was covered in 0:31, the average of the last three quarters being 0:321/6. These figures seemingly represent but little, but in fact they show a gait to the mile that has only once been beaten on the track.

Care of the Horse.

The horse's frog is a natural provision against injurious concussions of the sensitive inner part of the foot. Hence it should not be cut away. It also prevents slipping up on ice, having the adhesiveness of rubber in such a case. It is necessary sometimes to use sharp, high calks for road horses; and when those are used never have the frog cut or even pared. If it projects bevond the shoe so as to reach the ground so much the better for the horse.

For wounds with calks, which are apt to occur early in the season, apply an ointment made of four ounces of lard, one ounce of resin, one of turpentine melted and stirred together, with half an ounce of acetate of copper. Exposure to snow, or mud which larger portion is fed to cattle kept in the hardens upon the feet and legs, is apt to cause mud fever. To avoid this, wash the legs of horses coming in from the road with and legs become inflamed and sore the above ointment is an excellent application. It is fed fresh from the distillery to a herd large not advisable to blanket a horse while in the stable. It makes him feel cold when he It must also be more valuable if fed in mocomes out. This is the time touse a blanket. if at all. A blanket to a horse is the same as an overcoat to a man. And above all things, a horse heated with driving should and the men who drink the whiskey the not be left standing exposed to a piercing cold wind. The custom of using a chest protector when a horse is at work is a good one, and will lengthen the life of the animal. It is a kindness to a horse to keep a stock of axle-grease on hand and use it. A useful mixture is made as follows; one pound of tallow melted, a pint of castor-oil and four ounces of black-lead (stove-polish) in powder, the mixture to be stirred until cold. It is cheaper and better than any purchased axle-grease.—Rural New Yorker.

Horse Gossip.

A NUMBER of Michigan horses are wintering in Kentucky. Among them are Prince Arthur by Western Fearnaught; Belle F. by Master lode, and A. V. Pantlind by Hamlet.

KANSAS CITY is forming a jockey club. I is the intention to get a membership of 300, prepare a fine mile track outside of the city. and hold a spring meeting between those of St. Louis and Chicago.

JOHNSON BROS., of Greenville, Montcalm County, have purchased from parties at Janesville, Wis.. the bay mare Edmonia now eight years old, by Dictator, dam Leah by Woodford Mambrino. THE brood mare Mollie Walker, by Captain

Walker, a pacer, died recently in Kentucky aged 29 years. She was the dam of Harry Wilkes, by George Wilkes, General Garfield by Kentucky Black Hawk, and The Item, by MR. CHARLES BURGESS, of Wenona, Illinois

Secretary of the American Shire Horse Asso. ciation, announces that entries to Volume 1 of the American Shire Horse Stud Book will begin on January 1st. Parties interested can address him as above for particulars. At the recent meeting of the Northwestern

Association of Trotting Horse Breeders held at Chicago, Mr. S. A. Browne, of Kalamazoo, was elected one of the Vice Presidents, and Walter Brown, of Battle Creek, and M. V.

A CORRESPONDENT from Howell, Livingson County, asks about the breeding of the stallion Montgomery. He was sired by Inheritor, a son of Jay Gould and the noted rotting mare Lucy. His dam was Bazaar, by Kentucky Chief, he by Mambrino Chief. His grand-dam is said to have been of Bellfounder stock. Montgomery was bred by Col. R. R. Pepper, of Kentucky, is now seven years old, bay in color, and an exceedingly hand some borse. His breeding and speed should make him a good horse to breed to.

CHARLIE HILTON made his appearance on the Bay District track, San Francisco, in a race in which J. Q. Antevote and Adair were advertised to participate. Only J. Q. made his appearance, however, and the race went on. Hilton won the race, taking the second, third and fourth heats, J. Q. capturing the first and Manon the third. Best time 2:191/2. Much dissatisfaction prevailed, many claiming that J. Q. was not out to win. Before the start J. Q. ruled a tremendous favorite, but after winning the first heat the betting was suddenly changed, Hilton being the favorite. Before the fourth heat a complaint was made to the judges to displace Van Ness, the driver of J. Q., and they substituted a new driver. His efforts, however, were fruitless, as Hilton succeeded in winning the heat and race.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is made only by C. I Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. It is prepared with the greatest skill and care. inder the direction of the men who originated it. Hence Hood's Sarsaparilla may be depended upon as strictly pure, honest; and reliable.

A HOP farm in Washington Territory comprises 300 acres, and it is claimed is the larg. est in the world.

MR. J. J. BAYNE, 52 Lake Avenue, Rochester, N. Y., will tell you if you write, enclosing stamp, that this wonderful story is true: "In 1882 I was taken to the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, in a most deplorable condition, with congestion of the liver, constant cold hands and feet, rushing of blood to the head, purple spots on my face, and of cattle confined in. The distillery com- in other parts of the world. Thus it is that my skin was as yellow as a lemon. The slightest food could not be taken, without to twelve cents per animal, per day. The to favor the general good of those interested such distress and spasms that my screams could be heard a long distance. I had prolapsus very severely, profuse leucorrhœa, and uterine ulceration so that I could not wear a supported. The doctors said I had the worst case they ever saw. In two months I lost 40 pounds of flesh, and suffering all the time from intense headaches, and unable to obtain sleep, while cold, clammy sweats would break out over my burst of speed shown by Harry Wilkes, who | body frequently. Under the operation of | board three or more feet long and six inches Warner's safe cure my skin cleared up and wide, attached to a handle, push the contents I began to gain flesh, and was able to walk of the gutters the entire length and out into one full mile. My case created such an in- the sewer outside. Sometimes two or more terest at the Sanitarium that Warner's safe Wilkes by a scant half length in 2:16% amid | cure has since been prescribed for its pa- | they don't slip and find themselves down in

Che Farm.

CHICAGO DISTILLERIES.

Don't Read this if You Have to Use Chicago Milk or Beef.

The editor of the New England Farmer does not seem to particularly admire the processes of cattle fattening at the Chicago distilleries. He says: "The Phœnix Distillery is situated about four miles from the central portion of the city and upon the north branch of the Chicago river. The capacity of the establishment I understand is a pro. duct of 8,500 gallons of whiskey per day. requiring for its manufacture 2,000 bushels of corn. The distilling process removes only a portion of the nutrient elements of the corn, the residue appearing in the form of a thin pudding or crushed corn porridge, usually termed distillery swill or slop. A portion of the slop is run through spouts into a large elevated tank from which it is drawn off for loading the teams of farmers, who haul it away to their own stables, but the distillery yard. The value and healthfulness of this food doubtless depends much upon its freshness. When drawn away by warm water, and rub them dry. If the heels farmers who take it at an intervals of sever al days it must be far less wholesome than if enough to consume it as fast as produced. derate quantities and in connection with other suitable foods. My own impression is that between the cows that get the slop cows have by far the best end of the bar-But I cannot say that I was at all pleased

> with the way the cows were treated to their. share. The cow sheds were the cheanest and poorest of anything in the form of cow stables I have ever seen. They are made of rough hoards thrown together in roof form but so loosely laid as to let in rain, snow and wind to a most uncomfortable degree, They are one story only and in summer must be excessively hot, while in winter they afford but a poor protection from the elements. Their capacity is about 1,800 cattle, closely stowed in double rows of fifty to eighty each, with narrow alleys in front for feeding and gutters behind for manure The slop from the distillery, warm or almost hot, is run through feeding troughs in front of each row of cattle by simply opening a slide in a larger trough running the entire width of the long line of sheds. It is the work of but a few minutes to feed the entire herd. The slop is too thin, and the cows are thus forced to take more water than they need, and as the number has been reduced by disease and the whole business is more demoralized than usual, there seems to be a tendency towards over-feeding. I was told by a previous visitor that little or no hay was given, but that the cows are forced to live entirely upon the slop. This is a mistake, as I saw hay being fed quite liberally, though the quality was so poor that some of the animals would scarcely touch it. It was prairie hay, overripe, baled in bad condition and came out more or less musty and rotten. It appeared far inferior

to the fresh slop. The swill is so abundant at the presen tank from which it is pumped by horse power into barges and floated off by steam powsince coming out to these stables, and now a suspicion is mingled with the water. There are to-day 1.100 cows, steers and bulls under quarantine in the sheds, with three sets of police officers on duty eight hours each, watching the gates to see that neither cattle nor milk are allowed to leave the premises. Visitors, however, are allowed full liberty within the yards. I found one of the cattle owners at work in the stables. a Mr. Flynn, who usually keeps about 200 cows for supplying milk to the city. He was quite free to answer questions, and I have no reason to doubt the truth of his statements. He says the cattle disease now afflicting them broke out here two years ago, and he believed it was brought by a cow that came from the stock yards, as that market furnishes the chief supply of both beef and store cattle, as does our own Brighton and Watertown for the people of New Eng-

Mr. Flynn says most of the cows get fat enough for beef in from four to six months. and as they shrink in their milk they are sold and their places filled by a fresh lot. He has had 600 within the past two years, and has lost 128 by the disease, the first symptoms of which are dullness, followed by a loss of appetite, constipation and cessation of milk flow. The cows stand on plank floors, are tied by neck chains to stanchions, and are never turued out from the inhabitants of this and other civilized the time they arrive at the sheds until ready for the butcher. Mr. Flynn assures me that to corn growing we stand in a different rethe stables were kept cleaner when the milk was saved, which I hope was true, for they are now the filthiest hole I ever saw a herd pany furnish sheds and slop at from seven sheds are so poor that the cattle owners can in this business. - Corn Miller. take no pride in trying to keep them looking neat.

The manure gutters are about four feet wide, six inches deep and fifty feet long, and if not cleaned out oftener than I am told they are, must get about full of slush to clean them but to wade in with rubber boots, and with a pushing scraper made of a men push upon the scraper together, and if a scene of enthusiasm that has never been tients with good results. I never was so the mess they ought to consider themselves

are often in the liquid fertilizer, which is England who are selling their hay at from ing at retail as high as forty to fifty cents then liable to be thrown pretty much over six to ten or twelve dollars per ton at the per dozen. In the Boston market goods are their entire bodies. It is no wonder that a good deal of city milk has a "cowy" odor.

Farm Work and Hired Help.

W. F. Brown, in the Country Gentleman, akes the following eminently sensible view of the relation of employer and help on the farm. He says:

I know that most farmers work too many hours; but I never have been able to introduce the ten hour system, and do not see how it could be done-there are so many times on the farm when it is actually necessary to work long hours, as for example in hay and grain harvest, on threshing days. and at times when we have been hindered for days by wet weather, and there comes favorable weather for planting and cultivating. Taking the season through, there are many days when all hands must work over hours, or crops will be lost. 1 do not remember that I have had any complaint from my hands on account of long hours for years. They expect them, and know when they begin work that it will be necessary, and required of them. I try, however, to treat a hand as I should wish to be treated under like circumstances, and when he has cheerfully worked over hours during the push, I say to him on the fourth of July, air week, etc., "you can take a day at my expense," and unless we have lost time during the week, we always make a short afternoon on Saturday. Then in bad stormy weather. I do not ask a man to work out doors, and if there is not something that he can do to advantage in shop or barn, I say to him, "inst rest and take things easy." A work-hand knows whether or not his employer is chafing and fuming because he is idle for a few hours, and if he sees that he tries to treat him as he himself would wish to be treated, he is pretty sure to appreciate

Industry is a virtue, and I like to see a farmer push his work, but when in order to do this, he works on an average thirteen hours a day, he is doing an injustice to himself and his employes. On our farm we never do more than thirty minutes' work before breakfast, and that is milking, feeding and currying. Our breakfast hour is from six to half past six, dinner at twelve and supper at five o'clock the year round. In the summer we go to the field after supper, but in the short days of autumn, field work stops at five. I think ten hours of field work would answer very well on the farm; but if I adopted it, it would be with the understanding that when the work was pushing, over hours must be put in, and extra pay allowed for them.

Corn as Food for Man.

The time was when corn bread was the principal food of the inhabitants of this section of the country. Wheat bread was rare. The corn product, hogs, whisky, etc., was almost the only article of great value in this section of the country at that time. People who were raised on this corn bread, etc., have never lost their taste for it. Those who were boys during this corn period, and have grown up to prosperity or otherwise, have never forgotten its taste. Of this class are the older people of the present time, and among them we will find the corn bread made in the same old way as a part of their food once or twice a week, if not once or time that a large surplus is run directly into twice a day. And then there is the fried the manure gutters. No attempt seems to pickled pork which goes with it and gratifies be made at saving any portion of the man- the appetite long ago formed. As the counure made from the 1,800 cows and steers try grew more prosperous, subsequent to the usually fed here, but it is run off into a large universal corn period of which we speak, wheat bread came into very general use, and even now among the younger people there wagner, of Marshall, elected members of the er and dumped into the lake from which are many who know little, if anything, of the city obtains her water supply, the taste of corn bread, though some of the the stalks stick up. Over the whole we through though I am assured that there is no mixing other corn products are not entirely neglectof filthy with the clean waters. I hope this ed. For many years past corn goods have is true, yet I hear the suggestion that as been neglected, and it is only within the re-Chicago is increasing in growth so rapidly, cent past that changes have been made in the "crib" from which the city gets its this direction. The new processes of corn water supply ought to be moved further milling have had something to do with it. away towards the middle of the lake. I The corn products are more inviting, they have lost all my appetite for milk and beef are of a better quality than before. Men of business push are behind the corn mills of the present time, and they are taking measures to educate the general public taste favorable to corn foods, and the possibilities are strongly in their favor, for the reason that in corn foods we find a meritorious product which has only to be pushed to find a more general recognition. We notice in the St. Nicholas and Century publications an advertisement of a corn product of one of the largest establishments of its kind in this State, though as the advertisements reads no one would suspect that the food was a corn product, it being disguised under another name. It is stated that it is more digestible than buckwheat when made into cakes as a hundred is greater than thtrty seven, and by an exact analysis its true food value is greater than buckwheat as a hundred is than thirty-four. Advertisement in these great monthlies have largely aided in building up successful establishments, and we are glad to see the welfare of cornmeal mills being pushed in this way. There can be no doubt that the public at large is not fully conversant with the possibilities of corn foods. The dishes that may be prepared from its various forms are a much greater variety than from the products of wheat, and because of the merit that there is in corn foods we may expect to see and know of its rapid progress in the favor of nations. In respect to cornmeal milling and lation to the world than we do with wheat. We have the matter more in our own hands. there being comparatively little corn grown

Cost of a Ton of Hay.

we have only to widen our markets in order

A correspondent of the Lewiston, Me. Journal has been figuring out the cost of a ton of hay, and finds that where land is two or three times a day. There is no way worth \$25 per acre, the hay will cost about \$16 per ton. It is allowed that a ton of hay removes from the soil thirty-five pounds of nitrogen, thirty pounds of potash, and eighteen pounds of phosphoric acid, costing at market prices \$9 84. For other fertilizing naterial taken from the soil \$1 60 is charged. Interest and taxes are reckoned at \$2 50, and only \$3 for cutting, curing and storing.

barn, must be impoverishing their farms by the highest usually about Thanksgiving and so doing. Nor is there any doubt that this Christmas time. There never seems to be is the fact, for wherever we find men selling hay at low prices, without buying manure, we are pretty sure to find their farms running out. Even at the present low prices of milk and other dairy products, it is better to feed the hay than sell it at the prices named, for by so doing the farms can be kept fertile, and what income is received from the sales may be counted largely as the income from labor, rather than from the sale of the land itself. Some of the Maine farmers who could get but ten or twelve dollars per ton for their hay at the barn, have found that by feeding it out to good dairy cows they can get at least \$20 per ton for it, without the expense of baling it or hauling it to the railroad station. Very few farmers can afford to sell hav for less than \$15 per ton, unless they can get manure at low prices and near by. They can do better to put a little more labor to it and market in the form of a more highly finished manufactured article.

Agricultural Items.

THE Beauty of Hebron potato has become one of the leading varieties for general culure in Great Britain.

GIVE the pigs burned cobs, that is cobs charred to a coal, but not to ashes. Charcoal s good for them, and promotes health and good digestion.

MR. A. B. ALLEN expresses the opinion that

practical recognition of the law of heredity of

lisease in domestic animals, would add milions of dollars annually to farmers' incomes A LARGE dealer in cheese whose business is ocated at Utica, N. Y., says cheese of the

standard qualities, commanding the highest market prices, cannot be obtained where makers are greedy to give a big average of cheese from the pounds of milk received. lelicious flavor, but that it does not pay o feed a Jersey very long for beef, as

the increase in weight is not sufficient. They always weigh less than one would expect from the beef is better than was expected. r that he has tried the plan which obtains in some parts of Missouri and Iowa, of cutting corn with a reaper. He says: "I drilled in about five acres of corn for feed; it was very thick, but some of it on low ground was eight

feet high and good ears on many of the stalks

I cut it with a McCormick reaper (Daisy No.

2), raking it off in small bundles; allowed it

to wilt or cure for a few hours, then bound is in bundles and shocked it up. After it was cured, I stacked it as I would grain.' A CORRESPONDENT of the N. E. Farmer who has visited the headquarters of pleuro-pneumonia at Chicago, thinks it is greatly to be regretted that the cattle men of the State. particularly the millionaires of the stock yards, do not see the necessity of coming to the front with an earnest effort to wipe the disease out. On the contrary, the stock yards nterest has ignored or denied the existence of any contagious disease whatever among the cattle. Mr. Cheever thinks that if the State authorities understood the magnitude of the danger, they would call an extra ses-

cope with the disease.

THE Rural New Yorker says, in regard to keeping cabbage through the winter: "The best way we have ever tried is to place it very thickly, heads up, in a sheltered spot near the barn, and on this place a second, third, and even fourth layer, letting the stalks of each layer pass down between the heads of the one beneath: the top layer we reverse, letting a foot of dry straw, and over this another foot of wet straw, swale hay, or even corr stalks. This excludes nearly all frost, and by commencing at one side it can be easily taken out, and in severe weather we remov to the barn one day's ration in edvance, and here it becomes thawed and in good feeding condition. The sheep will eat it, stalks and all, except the very roots."

"MY DOCTOR'S BILL for the past four ears has not been \$10," writes F. G. Bailey, of 30 South 9th street, Dayton, O. He had vertigo, indigestion, Great Nervousness, Inflammation of the Bladder, Kidney Disease and Bleeding Piles. Eighteen bot tles of Warner's safe cure permanently cured him, as he will tell you if you write and en close a stamped envelope. Ask your friends and neighbors about Warner's safe cure.

The Poultry Pard.

Selling Eggs By Weight.

We have previously pointed out that it will be impossible to guarantee the sale of strictly fresh eggs until they are sold by weight. In certain portions of Europe eggs have long since been sold by weight only. In Belgium, which is probably the best egg country in the world, the eggs are graded into three or four grades. The first reform to be sought for is the grading of eggs; after this has been accomplished it will be easier to introduce the new custom of selling ther by weight.

The present system is unfair to all cor cerned. Let the great consuming public once see the advantages the new method has over the old, and short work will be made of the time-worn system. In France eggs are sorted and sized by

passing them through a ring. The averagesized ones must enter a ring four centimetres in diameter. The legalized charges in the public markets of Paris are-for mirage, or examining the eggs, 6d. per 1,000; testing their size by the ring, 11/d. the 1,000. After repeated trials it has been decided in Paris that twenty eggs count as a kilo gramme, or 21/2 pounds. There has long been an agitation for selling eggs by weight, and in Massachusetts a law has been passed to that effect. In a dark cellar in Paris, under one of the markets devoted to the sale of dairy produce, by the light of a candle, the roublesome operation of examining eggs is arried on, for not a single egg enters into consumption in Paris without having beer

FRESHLY-LAID, near-by eggs are com-If these figures are approximately correct, it manding fancy prices in the Boston market. lucky. When the cows lie down their tails will be seen that farmers in northern New Some lines of reliable Brahma eggs are sell-

examined .- Poultry Monthly.

any over-supply of fresh, reliable eggs.

WE do not believe that a hen scratches for a living. She scratches for exercise. If you don't believe it, watch a well-fed hen in her humble cage at the market. She will scratch on the sheet-iron floor with all the vigor of a gold digger, and affect to find things to eat with all the innocent assumption of a man who slips on the ice, breaks both legs and his back, and tries to look as though he hadn't fallen down.

MRS. CHASE, of Otsego Co., N. Y., is quite successful with poultry. She has 50 hens and four Aylesbury ducks, from which she secured 500 dozen eggs in five monthsfrom Feb. 1 to July 1. An English breeder has produced a new

variety of Leghorns, which he calls Pile Leghorns, and which he produced by crossing Brown and White Leghorns, thus obtaining the Pile color and retaining the merits of the Leghorns, first-class laying qualities and fair table merits.

THE show of poultry at the Chicago Fa Stock Show was very large and very good. Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks appear ed the favorites.

PROPRIETOR H. B. KINNEY, Weldon House, Earlville, N. Y., was run down by overwork and threatened with Bright's disease, followed by stone in the kidney and bladder, which produced intense pain and spasms. A council of physicians did him no good. He passed fresh blood from the urinary organs. Everything else failing, he was finally fully restored to health by Ware ner's safe cure, as hundreds of thousands o other acute sufferers have been. Don't take Warner's word for it. Write Mr. Kinney (enclosing stamp), and ask your friends and neighbors about Warner's safe cure.

If a conundrum is asked for, you may pro pose, "Why is a pig at the window like the moon?" Because he looks round. If any appearance, or handling, while the quality of one says "he don't always look round," you can say neither does the moon.

CAPTAIN GEORGE B. WILTBARK, 919 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., if now on land, will, if you write and enclose a stamp for reply, tell you that "three years ago when in Central America, he was prostrated with kidney and liver trouble of a very serious nature. He was delirious, skin very dark, liver enlarged one-third, stomach too sensitive for the simplest food." Seven bottles of Warner's safe cure completely cured him and saved his life.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A NECESSITY UPON EVERY FARM Economy, Exactness and Carefulness

Every farmer should have the means of weighing is produce before he sells it, and also what he buy As a matter of economy there is nothing that wil pay him better. The high price of scales prevents many from providing themselves with them, and they are thus at the mercy of every dishonest party they may do business with. One of the very bes makes of scales now on the market are the ufactured by the Chicago Scale Co., and for the benefit of those who read the FARMER we have arranged with that company to supply orders sent tbrough us at a great reduction. ow that the saving of loss on a load of wheat, pork, wool, poultry or butter, will pay the entire cost. Just look at the prices below and judge for your-



orm 17 by 26 inches. Price \$18 00, and MICHIGAN FARMER one year, With wheels \$2 00 extra; or \$20.

size of platform 7 by 13 feet. Price, \$35, and MICHIGAN FARMER one year. No. 3-Grain and stock Scale



eighs from two pounds to 10,000 pounds (5 tons sze of platform 8 by 14 feet.

Price \$48 50 and Michigan Farmer one year. In ordering, give the number of scale you select Nos. 2 and 3 will include the beam, box, and ful directions for setting up; either of these scales can be used for hay, grain, coal, stock and merchan dise, the only difference is in the platform.

All will be boxed and delivered at the depot it Chicago without extra charge. Every scale will be erfect and will be so guaranteed by us and the nanufacturers, and the prices above are only one half or one-third the usual prices for the same article. To get the scales at above prices of course he money must be sent to us, and the sender mus become a subscriber to the FARMER.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGENTS Wanted to sell general nursery stock. Honorable and steady employment on at once. Address, DRAWER 285, Rochester, N. Y.



THUSTRATED LIST OF nearly all the FROWERS and VERTILLES grown, with directions how to grow them where the best SFEDS, PLANTS, and Brake can be procured, with prices of each. This book malled free on receipt of 10 cents, and the 10 cents may be deducted from the first order sent us. Even on interested in a garden, or who desires good, fresh seeds, should have this work. We refer to the millions sho have used our seeds. Buy only Vick's Seeds at Head-

50 USE. WOOD'S FAMOUS CORN SHELLER WILL SHELL A BUSHEL OF CORN

IN 4 MINUTES. SAMPLE SHELLER \$3.00. Warranted Five Years. BEST SHELLER IN THE WORLD. Ask your merchant for it.

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mary of the Proceedings and Discussions

(Concluded from last week.)

locality can do it? More thorough methods At the election of officers held this mornacreage, nearly 250,000 in the State, this is ing, Hon. T. T. Lyon was re-elected Presia slow process; but as a whole, thinks it is dent, as were also Chas. W. Garfield, Secthe most reliable branch of the farmer's retary, and S. M. Pearsall, Treasurer; also W. K. Gibson and H. W. Davis as members of the Executive Board for three years. Upon the topic "Are Apples of Michigan class fruit as a guarantee of its quality. The Deteriorating," President Lyon thought

they were, but largely because the soil of orchards was not kept up, and the increase of insects also had its effect. Prof. Bailey added that no doubt old

trees had something to do with it, too. E. H. Scott said some kinds must be running out, as we could not grow Esopus, Fall Pippin, Newtown Pippin or Belleflower, as

the history of the process, and the general limits within which it can be employed to they were grown twenty years ago. He propagate or change varieties or species. could give no reason, but the fact existed There are very many interesting questions that these varieties are not produced in in connection with grafting, not yet unquantity or quality as they were then. derstood, as the influence of the stock upon President Lyon said although a variety the scion, or the reverse.

long in cultivation tended to deteriorate for the reasons already given, it also tended to improve. Its character was more fixed. especially its keeping qualities. It might lose in size, but gain in flavor. Perhaps the gain was as great as the loss. B. W. Steere, of Adrian, in a note read

by the Secretary, said he did not lay the trouble all to insects; the exhaustion of the soil was the principal cause. Deep, strong, clay soils are not plenty in Michigan, and our sand and gravel soils tend to run out where cropped with both grain and trees, as is often done. While most soils do not lack lime, still a bushel of stone lime to a tree of the Newtown Pippin has been known to restore its vigor. We should take pains to restore those old varieties of high quality.

W. K. Gibson thought if those apples known to be good when grown in the same climate still proved nearly worthless. it must be due to the soil. S. M. Pearsall said that his old trees did not do as well as class of sixty students at the college, all in the past, but if he were to set again would use many trees of the old sorts, but more care must be given in growing them.

President Lyon said the climate had no doubt changed very much. Fifty years ago neither apples or peaches winter-killed in are many simple experiments that the young Michigan; now both suffered more or less in many parts of the State.

S. D. Willard, of Geneva, N. Y., said his attention. that while lime and salt are not manures, still they may set loose those elements needed by the trees. It seems to be the thinskinned apples that suffer the most and similarity between animal and vegetable first. With the increase of insect and fungold diseases this is what we would naturally expect. The State of Michigan has also sent off in its wheat, wool and cattle much that was of value in the soil. Restore this and these varieties will again do of horticulture made one of the require-

Prof. Ragan said the same trouble was found in Indiana, still the Winesop, a prominent apple of that State, which for in keeping order, as it would furnish a new some years did not succeed, seems to have restored itself.

The President spoke of the White Doyenne pear as exhibiting the same peculiarity.

Prof. Bailey.—We propagate in two ways -by scions and seeds. The former always reproduce and do not deteriorate. But when we propagate by seeds there is a constant tendency to change, or deteriorate, which we try to help by cross-fertilization. The Greening, in its original home, is often reproduced by seeds. As a result there are many varieties of Greening nearly alike. still different. If scions of these different trees are used to propagate we get different results; but the Baldwin, which is only propagated by scions, remains the same. We may, however, change the character of a variety by using scions from the upper or lower part of the tree; but this is not deterioration.

Upon fighting the codling moth W. A. Brown, of Benton Harbor, said the apples of that section had been much helped by the use of Paris green, applied in solution, at the rate of a teaspoonful to two gallons of water, and sprayed upon the trees. He noticed a great difference in orchards which joined, in which it had been used in one and not in the other. In his section it was done largely by those who had the apparatus and traveled from one orchard to another. W. H. Parmelee used London purple with good effect, but care must be used

not to have it too strong, one pound to 100 gallons of water is enough. He also used it on cherries with good effect. P. W. Johnson spoke favorably of the spraying, but it must be done early and also

with care to the operator. Had felt the effects so much himself that he had to stop. Prof. Ragan said Prof. Riley favored the kerosene emulsion, as there was less

S. D. Willard would never use the emulsion, as it was much more liable to hurt the trees. It was more trouble to prepare it. He used the Paris green, and at the rate of three ounces to 40 gallons of water. He had it put up by the druggist in packages of just that size, and used one to each cask of water. He always kept to the windward of the trees and used gloves, that none might get into any sores or cuts on his hands. Always applied it himself, then he knew how it was done. He had never felt any ill effects. Used it with great success on apples and pears.

J. N. Stearns read a paper upon the future success of apple-growing. To make it successful we must look well to four points -a judicious selection of varieties, thorough cultivation, protection from insects, and Putting only first-class fruit on the market. Many orchards set in past years have too many varieties for profit, and often of those not adapted to the location. After the trees are planted they must have good care and be kept thrifty and healthy. It will not do to try to grow an orchard and expect at the same time to get good crops of grain, grass or other crops from the same and. From the planting of the trees until we harvest the fruit we must, in these times, keep up a steady warfare with insects, may expect the most profit. After the the Industry was also English, but was parent in the cross. Have done a good the roots were not strong in the land. ing. Ship only the good fruit, it is the poor fruit that makes the glut in the market and low prices. Still those who have a fine well. The borer is not troublesome at quality to ship have no trouble to get paying

Michigan; with its favorable location, what

must be introduced, and with the immense

sources of profit. At Benton Harbor an

exchange has been formed, with an in-

spector, and a brand is used on the first

association has only been in operation the

past year, still the grand effects are already

C. S. Crandall, foreman of the gardens

at the Agricultural College, read a very in-

teresting paper upon the importance and

usefulness of grafting, stating somewhat

This paper ended the forenoon session.

The great part of the afternoon was

taken up with a discussion as to how to

teach horticulture. It was opened by a

short paper written by Geo. A. Knapp, as-

sociate editor of American Garden. It is a

study in which greater interests is being

awakened, and should be taught in all

think books of much use, as more can be

done in the field. Prof. Bailey did not

altogether agree with this idea. A very

small class could be taught in this way, but

when fifty students have to be handled at

once, books must be used, with plenty of

means of illustration. The work in the

field is the most important, and he thinks

the latter should come before much is done

with teaching the science of the operations.

There is a great lack of knowledge of the

simplest operations in horticulture. In a

young men and mostly from the farm, but

two had ever seen a bud set and not one had

everset one. Many of these rudiments might

be taught in the common schools, and

valuable time saved in later years. There

scholar could be taught to carry on himself,

and yet have in it interest enough to excite

W. K. Gibson said we must commence in

the common school and get the child in-

terested there, and that interest would grow

with him. Draw his attention to the

life, and other ideas will follow which will

Secretary Garfield said an effort was made

a few years since to have some knowledge

ments to get a teacher's certificate, but it

did not succeed. If teachers could under-

stand that work in this direction would aid

means to attract the attention of the

favor it. Such simple matters as the ger-

mination of seeds could be carried on with

but little room or trouble, and still prove

as the principal means of instruction.

Prof. Daniels, of Grand Rapids, read a

paper written by Miss Lillie Jones, in

charge of kindergarten teaching, in the city

schools, which had many valuable ideas in

Prof. J. W. Kendall also made some re-

marks in the same direction, especially in

reference to the embellishment of school

grounds and its effect on the students. An

instance was given of a school in Indiana

where much was done in having the scholars

assist in planting grounds and taking care

of them, and with very marked favorable

Prof. Daniels referred to the great change

the grounds of the Grand Rapids schools

had undergone in the last 20 years, which

showed that school officials recognized the

good effects derived from good surroundings

Prof. Ragan gave a short address upon

air currents and their effects upon horti-

culture. Horticulturists were of necessity

meteorologists to a greater or less extent;

still no definite knowledge was obtained

until the United States government took

that while nearly all great storms came from

hold of the matter. The professor showed

the northwest, many of them, through the

medium of the great lakes, reach us from

the southwest; and while we escape a great

number altogether, all of them are much

milder in temperature when they reach our

State. He also showed by a series of charts.

how it was that we enjoyed such mild

winter weather, while the Southern State

suffered such disastrous results from the

great storm of last January. He also

showed how Lake Michigan protects the

west shore of the State from early fall and

A letter was read by Secretary Garfield

from H. A. Myrick, of Massachusetts,

urging the passage of the Hatch bill now

before Congress to establish experimental

stations in connection with the Agricultural

Colleges of the United States, and asking

the assistance of the Society in that direc-

Dr. Miles said it was a move in a good

direction; not one of the colleges had the

means they needed, and this would help

Mr. Willard, C. J. Monroe and others

The earlier part of the evening was used

also thought action should be taken in the

late spring frosts.

tion.

very much.

matter.

in connection with the school.

connection with the same subject.

increase his interest.

very valuable.

results.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

noticed.

Mr. Lyon said the Victoria is the only animals. W. A. Brown thought it was hard to tell much about the future of apple growing. variety of the currant exempt. But if it can not be made successful in

different varieties.

The Yellow Transparent apple, a new Russian variety, was recommended highly to take the place of Early Harvest, being earlier, of as good quality, a better bearer, and more hardy tree. Is now being much used south as an early apple for the New York market. Prof. Bailey spoke of crab-apples, and said

Blushing Maid was valuable, but the Gen. Grant worthless. Mr. Lyon spoke of Whitney's No. 20 as being the best crab-apple grown. He

thought it should be classed with the Rusian apples rather than with crabs. Minnemaski blackberry was referred to

by several as proving valuable. The fruit like Lawton, and generally hardy. The fruit does not change color when kept. Wilson, Jr., is proving much like its parent, Wilson's Early.

Western Triumph is no better than many sorts of blackberries already sent out.

Marlboro raspberry-The general opinion was that it is no improvement over the Cuthbert. W. A. Brown said it was doing well at Benton Harbor, and was being planted extensively there.

Lucretia Dewberry—The best of that class of berries, but only of value on account of its earliness.

Niagara grape-Reports generally favorable, but liable to rot at least at any place where the Concord is affected. White grapes are not more affected by rot than other varieties.

schools, especially the rudiments. Don't The Belmont strawberry-Only fruited by one present. It promised well; this was the opinion of others who had it growing. Golden Queen raspberry-Of good quality, and much like Cuthbert in growth of plant and hardiness.

Brinkle's Orange—To be preferred where

At one of the previous meetings of the Society, through its Executive Committee, it was suggested and thought best to pro-Capitol at Lansing, to show the appreciation of the Society of Mr. Lyon in his labors for the Society, and the general good of horticulture in the State, and to perpetuate his memory to those who, in the future, may not have known him. This portrait has just been finished. It is a crayon of life size, and after a few remarks by Mr. Gibson as to the great value of Mr. Lyon's services, was placed on exhibition at this time. As Mr. Lyon was not aware that any action had been taken, the exhibition of the picture was a complete surprise to him, and ne could say nothing in reply. The portrait is a very accurate copy of Mr. Lyon's face, and a proper tribute to his valuable services to the horticulturists of Michigan and the United States.

The remainder of the evening session was taken up by President Willetts, of the Agricultural College, who delivered a very able address upon "Culture and Horticulture," of which no extract can be made that would be worthy of it. It was listened to by all present with great pleasure and interest, scholars, they would be more inclined to and was heartily applauded at its close.

THURSDAY'S SESSION.

At the opening of the session D. W. Hinman, of Fennville, spoke of the very care-Dr. Miles said one great trouble in all less manner in which he had observed fruit to be handled by the express company at this work is to get teachers who know Holland, and which was certain to damage enough of the elements of the study to its market value very much. After a short teach it to others: their time is so fully taken up now that it is hard to add more: discussion of the matter, a committee consisting of Rev. J. Sailor, D. W. Hinman then again, unless the teacher has pretty clear ideas of the subject, much that is and George Hosford, of Ionia, was appointerroneous is liable to be taught, which in ed to consider the matter, and they after ers of France the following from our Paris after years has to be unlearned. Especially wards reported the following resolution, is this liable to occur where books are used which was adopted and the secretary instructed to draw the attention of the ex-

press companies to the same: In view of the fact that fruit is often handled with undue carelessness by express companies and by railways, and thereby its value very much depreciated and often ruined, we hereby earnestly urge upon all such companies the necessity of more careful handling of fruit, and an honest respect for the property of others.

JOHN SAILOR, D. W. HINMAN, GEO. HOSFORD Committee.

Secretary Garfield then read a paper from George W. Campbell, of Delaware, Ohio, giving his experience with a number of the newer grapes. Empire State—Had fruited it two years. A fine white grape, as hardy as the average, bore plenty of fruit, had no rot, and will hang long on the vine. This is a few days later than Concord, keeps well and as certain as the latter to produce fruit. The Worden, while not exactly new, was still considered as such. It varied in localities as to its earliness. It had all the advantages of Concord, was earlier, and would, to a great extent, take the place of the latter. The Niagara he ranked about and gases in the plant. with the Empire State, but there are many seedlings of it being produced that surpass the parent in value. Pocklington proved better every year; fine bunches, but still too foxy in flavor, although better than Niagara in that respect. Brighton is hardly hardy, but is the best amber colored grape grown, and is growing more popular. Moore's Early, very valuable from its very early season; the bunches small but berries very arge. Vergennes is a fine red grape, ripens with Concord. Jefferson, a very fine grape in quality, but is ten days later than Concord and needs some winter protection. Many new grapes are coming out each year of great value; but the standard of good grapes is now so high that it is only very fine varieties that stands a chance of

general introduction.

three points mentioned comes the market- proving of great value for market. Fay's deal in seedling grapes, and with much the The decay and decreased production was currant, a very superior sort, but in general

> Thomas Wilde said his experience was much the same, but had not had good success in crossing large and small varieties of the same fruit.

W. N. Cook referred to some valuable peach seedlings produced by J. D. Husted, of Lowell, by the process of selection. Mr. Lyon, in this connection, caution

ed propagators of new fruits against sending them out under number and afterward under name. It always created confusion. S. D. Willard spoke of the work of Prof. Budd in this direction, which is sure to bring out a lot of fine hardy varieties, especially of apple and cherry.

Prof. Bailey said this work was producing varieties with few seeds, and might continue till perhaps both seed and core would be removed from the apple. At any rate we shall have races that will always reproduce true from seed.

Dr. Miles said this was the process which had been used in producing the breed of nure worked into the soil. The plants were animals, of which there are now so many set in rows three feet apart. The plants with fixed characters, and he could see no were about a foot apart in rows and not more reason why the same would not apply to than four or five inches below the surface; in varieties of plants. We must watch out fact set in the rich surface soil of the garand not establish undesirable qualities, and den without subsoiling or any such trenchwe must also bear in mind the ideal we ing as is usually recommended. Next seawish to establish, and work to it, not letting son this bed will yield an abundant cutting any new ideas draw us from our original of splendid shoots and if worked with a fork In a discussion upon testimonials with

reference to new varieties, C. G. Monroe said we cannot use too much caution in the for rhubarb, that the manure should be apnatter. While a new fruit should have the commendation it deserves, as a generalthing there is little danger of being too conservative. He had observed Mr. Lyon'scourse in the matter, and was pleased with

Mr. Lyon said the trouble with recom mends of this sort was first, only one side was given. While the variety may have kill seeds. There is absolutely no "best every good quality claimed for it, its bad time "to set a bed, but either fall or spring, ones are not spoken of; and, second, we do as suits. The fall is better on some minor not know the conditions under which it may accounts—the land is in better condition to cure a portrait of President Lyon, to be have been produced; as generally these are placed in the rooms of the Society in the all very favorable, it may be better than it more leisure to do the job well. The plants would be under average culture. The latter are best for setting at two years, for then condition is the proper test.

R. D. Graham read a short paper upon Fruit Retarding Houses." which he deemed desirable, but with him as yet not very successful. He also, in answer to a question in the question box, said he had trimmed grapes late in spring, when they bled badly, with no unfavorable results; and also when frozen hard, and the crop was not

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was taken up with the reports of the various committees appointed during the meeting; also with lengthy discussion about parks in their various phases, and in the evening with very able address by Dr. Miles, upon "Life on the Farm," in which he took up the bacterian forms which are not usually observed. Your correspondent was unable to hear it, but it was said to be very interesting by those who were present.

This address closed what has been a very pleasant and profitable meeting of the Society.

The summer meeting will be held in Hillsdale, at a date not yet settled. A. G. G.

LOSS OF SAP FROM PRUNING THE VINE.

This was one of the questions discussed at the late meeting of the State Horticultural Society. As showing the way in which this question is regarded by the vine-growcorrespondent is of interest:

Some persons maintain that the exuded sap from vines when pruned, is not a loss of strength, and so not debilitating for the plant. Others view the exudation as a sign of health and strength. Hales proved that the sap which overflows, can ascend in a glass tube as high as 31 feet, and could raise a column of mercury to the height of 32 inches. Now when the leaves unfold this sap-ascension diminishes. In pruning the vines, the large wounds are often covered with putty; the smaller cicatrise themselves. The development of the roots can diminish the flow of the sap, and the southern exposure of the stems can augment it. But temperature, humidity and rain, exercise an important influence. Sachs laid down, that the development of the roots, the capillary force of the cavities of the wood, and the chances of temperature, act-and differently, on the ascent of the sap. However when the leaves commence to function, the roots cease to develop, while serving to maintain, as well as capillary action, the ascending column of sap. The liquids imbibed flow out at the cut sections, when the heat dilates the fluids

It is not, then, a matter of indifference in spring, to judge beforehand when the sap will flow most abundantly. One day nine times more sap will exude than on another. Hence, if the soil permit, prune vines early: if it be necessary to perform the operation later, select a cool day, commencing with those varieties which develop leaves and roots most rapidly. Late cutting tends to produce irregular development, late flowering, and hence, late ripening. 4.

A Study of Asparagus. It seems to me that the method of deer

setting this crop is a mistake. I have spent money carting dirt on to asparagus beds, but it was labor lost; the yield was no better. We live and learn. Studying the habit C. Engle, of Paw Paw, read a paper upon of the plant I found much that is interest-Pedigree as Affecting the Production of ing. Plowing an old meadow I found roots Good Varieties." Had grown a great num- of asparagus that had sprung from seeds, ber of seedlings of different fruits, and and the clump of roots when turned up those from seeds of varieties which had about eighteen inches long and had in all their character the most fixed were almost cases grown by inches toward the south, the best physicians failed to relieve. She sure to be the most like the parent. Have adding a new bud each year, the old buds or had also palpitation of the heart, intense numbers of seedlings of Early Crawford, roots being connected together with the pains in the head, nervous dyspepsia, and Hill's Chili and Barnard peaches, which are almost identical with the original stock. the new bud. Another bed, in bearing months' faithful home treatment with War-Have a lot of Hale seedlings, like the Hale over thirty years and for the last fifteen ner's safe cure, alone, she was fully restored except a great difference in the time of ripen- without manure, has shown signs of run- to health. That was two years ago. The ing. Have also grown a number of seedlings ning out. The stalks are of good size, but cure was permanent. Col. Thornton will in giving experience with the newer fruits. which were crosses of two varieties, and in very thinly scattered over the ground so that tell you it is true if you write him and on Mr. Willard said the Champion gooseberry some instances the parent having the one-fourth of the two-acre lot was plowed close a stamped envelope.

and he who is the most thorough in this was an English variety or seedling of one; strongest characteristics was the most ap- up. This was done with little difficulty, as

same results. Have some varieties in all laid, not so much to the lack of fertilizing as cultivation with less care may not do as my trials that may be better than the par- to the fact that of late years the ground has ent; but a great many are not worthy of been worked twice each season with a light Geneva, so he did not know its effects on propagation. The paper aimed to show one-horse plow, instead of by the old method that pedigree was as valuable in fruits as in of hand-digging with the six-tined fork; the roots were probably cut off below the bearing point from time to time by the plow. and the part of the lot worst affected was where the plants were deepest in the soil. Another bed was set in rich land ten vears ago, not very deep. This when a small part of it was plowed up to make room for hotbeds proved a very tough job-the hardest plowing I remember. The roots here had seemed to grow in all directions as to points of compass, but always with the terminal shoot only, ready for the spring trade. A bed of one-fourth acre set in the spring

of '85 with two-year-old roots of Moore's along the rows from one-half to one inch through large enough to cut; but none of them were cut this season, as it is not considered advisable to cut much till the third season after planting. This bed is on a sidehill sloping east that had received an annual manuring for twenty years. The land was heavily manured at the time and the maand not with a plow will remain in bearing at least thirty years.

As for manure, I believe for asparagus, as plied in the fall. Our alluvial soil does not respond to commercial fertilizers; but wood ashes, leached or unleached, and horse mathe fall and worked into the soil early in July 1st and then left till November, when the beds are mowed down and burned to story. work, the plants are dormant and there is you get the plants in fresh soil, free of weeds and strong enough to make a vigorous growth at once. One-year-old plants are good if the best ones be chosen, and you can raise your own seedings and in the meantime prepare the land for the future bed by crops which will leave the soil in good condition to set the asparagus .- W. H. Bull, in N. Y. Tribune.

Horticultural Notes.

AT Norfolk, Va., there is a strawberry farm

THE editor of the Gardeners' Monthly notes an instance where the peach-tree borer, Ægeria exitiosa, destroyed a young cherry tree by its depredations.

It is said there are over two thousand varieties of the apple cultivated in Europe. its growth extending from 38 to 60 degrees, though the best fruit is grown between the 38th parallel and the forty second.

THE islands in the English channel produc large quantities of pears, and "Jersey pears' bear off the palm for size and fine flavor. But the largest pear on record was grown on the isle of Guernsey, in 1849, and was 61/4 inches long, 14% inches round, and weighed 38 ounces. In 1861 five pears constituted the entire crop of one tree, but four of the pears weighed together 71/2 pounds.

MR. J. F. HYDE reports that he changed the fruit, not allowing a single bloom to perfect itself. Mr. Hyde says the man who expects to make a profit in fruit culture must raise only the best. This is to be done by high cultivation. We must raise fruits of high quality to make fruit-growing pay. A good soil is one of the essentials.

BENJ. P. WARE, of Massachusetts, says that if we cultivate the apple orchard very highly. year after year, we will get a great deal of fruit, but will materially shorten the life of the trees. Trees under high cultivation will last but about 75 years, while if allowed to grow naturally they will last nearly twice as long. Mr. Ware thinks it best to get the most out of the orchard in the shortest possible time, and root it up when it has passed the

THE Orange County (N. Y.) Farmer says: "George A. Galloway, of Walden, has applied the test of cold storage to peaches. He purchased fifty bushels of peaches of the Salway variety, of the finest quality purchasable, and put them in one-half bushel baskets. The result has proven perfectly satisfactory to the owner of the peaches, as well as to the cold storage house property. Mr. Galloway expects to realize \$10 a basket for his crop. In fact he has now been offered \$15 a bushed for the entire lot, which offer he has refused.

Rheumatism

usually settles in the back or limbs, and often so completely overpowers its victims that all business and labor have to be abandoned. Our readers should remember that Hood's Sarsaparilla is not recommended as a positive specific for rheumatism; its proprietors doubt if there is, or can be, such a remedy. But many people who were most severely afflicted. state that they have been positively cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. The disease is often the result of impure blood-hence the power of this great medicine over it. Its success in many severe cases justifies us in recommend ing its use to all sufferers from rheumatism.

COL. JOSEPH H. THORNTON, of Cincinnati, O., an honored war veteran, was for 18 years a victim of that old soldiers' com_ plaint, chronic diarrhea. Two dozen bottles of Warner's safe cure restored his liver to health and cured his ailment. His daughter was very ill of an obstinate disorder, which

The Garland Street-Car Heater.

So many attempts have been made to produce a street-car heater constructed upon scientific principles, with the assurance of the manufacturers that it would do everything but pay the fare of the passengers, that it is refreshing to call the attention of our readers to a car-heater for which the manufacturers claim nothing whatever except that it is a simple, plain operating stove, without any thing in its construction more than is to be found in any plain draft-heating stove.

The Garland car-heater, manufactured by the Michigan Stove Company, Detroit, Mich., is certainly a most artistically designed and beautifully decorated stove of its kind. If so desired the company will furnish with the stove, a polished hard-wood box, the frame of which, covering the top and front, is beautifully nickel-plated. The fuel door and lower door are so arranged that they are securely locked so as to prevent accidents It is intended to burn either anthracite or bituminous coal, and the experience of the Crossbred variety had last spring stalks all street-car lines in Detroit who have been using them, is, that the cost of running each stove is less than ten cents per day.

The manufacturers have recently constructed a new base, so arranged as to receive a capacious ash-pan.

The manufacturers of this stove are among the largest manufacturers of stoves in the that their product is meritorious, and well adapted for the purpose for which it is intended. They are prepared to furnish the stove separate from the casing and frames, so that their patrons may build their casings if they

A lady of certain age says that the reason an old maid is generally so devoted to her car is that, not having a husband, she naturally takes to the next most treacherous animal.

W. H. RHODES, 118 E. Gay St., Columbus, O., in 1879, was taken ill with palpitation and neuralgia of the heart, consequent on diseased kidneys. "Horrible Dyspensia" also afflicted him. He spent hundreds of dollars for relief in vain. He took 50 nure are our dependence. This put on in bottles of Warner's safe cure and was fully restored to health, gaining 70 pounds while spring, the ground cleared of weeds about using that great remedy. Write him and enclose a stamp. He'll tell you the welcome

> A Chicago poet in a parting poem to his lady love, says: "We meet again in Heaven." He is altogether too confident. If a book agent could say as much he would make him

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E. M. HALE, Lima, Ohio.

humor, and it began to act unlike anything else. It cured the humor, and seemed to tone up the whole body and give me new J. F. NIXON, Cambridgeport, Mass. Send for book giving statements of cures.

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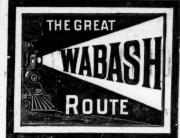
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DETROIT, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1886

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Pos office as second class matter.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 229,090 bu., against 250,018 bu., the previous week and 148,672 bu. for corresponding week in 1885. Shipments for the week were 48,243 bu, against 86,054 bu, the previous week, and 18,810 bu, the corresponding week in 1885. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 2.-012,436 bu., against 1,803,127 bu, last week in 1885. The visible supply of this grain on Dec. 4 was 59,558,521 bu. against 59,572,078 the previous week, and 56,995,658 bu. at corresponding date in 1885. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 13,557 bu. The export dearances for Europe for the week ending Dec. 4 were 1,324,574 bu. against 1,023,106 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 8,956,532 bu. against 2,-303,547 for the corresponding eight weeks

Wheat has ruled pretty steady since the late advance, and while we note a decline of a few points from the highest range of prices, values maintain a steady range. From reports received from the seaboard, where a good demand is said to exist for wheat for shipment abroad, and the continued strength reported in foreign markets, it is not at all probable that prices will settle back to their former range. In fact many dealers are becoming very conservative in their predictions of lower values, and appear disposed to take the "bull" side. This is more apparent in Chicago, where some who have been on the "bear" side all season have suddenly jumped on to the other, having apparently become convinced of the error of their ways. The week ended with prices lower on spot and near futures, while late futures were a shade higher. Yesterday this market was lower than on Saturday at the opening, spring being dull, and continued so all day. Futures were active, and at the close prices were %@1/4c below those of Saturday. New York opened weak and lower, but under the stimulus of strong foreign markets and a good shipping demand-207,000 bu. being taken during the day-had nearly recovered the loss before the close. At Chicago values were weaker, and there was not much activity in the market. There was a decline in both spot and futures. Liverpool was firm, as were Continental markets, and the demand of foreign grain appeared to be

The following table exhibits the daily clos ing prices of spot wheat from November 20th to December 13th inclusive:

increasing.

		No. 1 White.	No. 2 Red.	No.
Nov.	20	761/4	7736	
6.6	22	7636	7814	757
66	28	76%	77	
66	24	76%	771/4	
66	26			
6.6	26	76%	7734	
6.9	27	77	78	75
6.6	29	771/4	791/2	75
4.6	30	7736		
Dec.	1	76	7914	753
66	2	8014	8014	76
66	8	8134	80 %	763
6.6	4	81	811/4	76
6.6	6	81	81%	76
64	7	81	81 %	774
54	8	8014	80%	77
-4.	9	80	801/4	77
64.	10	. 61	811/2	
*6	11	81	811/6	77
66	13	80%	811/6	77

The following table gives the closing prices each day of the past week on the various deals of No. 1 white:

s on t
-

20201131	Dec.	Jan.	F
Tuesday	811/2	82%	8
Wednesday	80%	88	8
Thursday	81	82%	8
Friday	811/2	8314	8
Saturday	81%	83	ė
Monday	* *	821/6	8

Advices from abroad indicate a growing sentiment in the trade that wheat must surely advance. These opinions come from so many different sources that there must be some general basis for them. Thus Beerbohm's Corn Trade List, the highest English authority, says:

"It will be seen that in presence of the continued diminution of our stocks, an increase in the American shipments will. at no very distant time, be absolutely requisite and that even if those shipments were for short time to become double what the have recently been, they would be none to much for the European requirements. In the event of such increased shipments, it may be supposed that prices in the United states, which have recently shown no great variations, would speedily improve and have a corresponding effect in Europe. The sterling exchange in India is now about 10 per cent higher than in August, and caus the free-on-board price of Indian wheat t stand in over 2s 6d per quarter than a fev onths ago, a circum stance which deserve no slight attention."

From France reports are of the same tenor. A Paris grain firm writes:

"Our millers continue reserved in face of the more abundant offers from farmers these offers, however, are less abundant than usual, owing to the mediocrity of the this year, and cannot long continu foreign wheat, which, seeing that England very large wants, will have an immedi-effect, the level of prices of foreign eat being against us."

The Russian Baltic ports have closed, and o grain can be shipped from there before The Black Sea ports are not doing Reports from Odessa say prices abroad are so low that it is impossible to ship wheat from there at a profit, and busi-

ness is consequently very dull. The following extract from Walker's Cir. cular, the official statistician of the New York Board of Trade, is of interest:

"The imports of flour and wheat for three months, Aug., Sept. and October, 1885, in-to the United Kingdom from the Continent were equal to 8,625,899 bushels of wheat, gainst 3.523.914 bushels for the correspond ing three months in 1886, being a decrease in 1886 of 5,101,985 bushels. The rate per annum during three months of 1885 was 34, 502,841 bushels, against 14,115,536 bushels the rate per annum in 1886. It is evident from this exhibit that the supplies of the United Kingdom from the Continent of Europe will be for the twelve months to end July 31, 1886, only about one-third of what they were in the twelve months ended July 31, 1885. Egypt will probably have no more wheat for export till new crop comes in.

Algeria will be an importer rather than exorter of wheat. Austro-Hungary will have ess export surplus from her 1886 crop than from her 1885 crop, and the same may be said of Russia. The latest reports from Australia estimate the wheat yield at 4 to 6 bushels per acre, which if approximately correct, will give the seven colonies but lit tle if any surplus wheat for export, as the consumption for food and seeding 3,700,000 acres is about 22,000,000 bushels.

The estimated receipts of foreign and home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending Nov. 27 were 100, 000 to 400,000 bu, more than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending Nov. 20 the receipts are estimated to have been 971,968 bu. less than the consumption.

The following statement gives the amount of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage and 1,912,589 bu. at the corresponding date for Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-

Visible supply On passage for United Kingdom On passage for Continent of Europe.	Bushels. 59,572,078 14,664,000 5,928,000
Total bushels Nov. 27, 1886 Total previous week. Total two weeks ago Total Nov. 28, 1885	80,487,351 79,050,548

The Liverpool market is quoted higher with good demand. Winter wheat is quoted at 7s 1d@7s 3d; spring at 7s 1d@7s 2d, and California No. 1 at 7s. 5d.@7s. 7d. per

CORN AND OATS.

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 92,738 bu., against 81,615 bu. the previous week, and 178,356 bu. for the corresponding week in 1885. Shipments for the week were 55,430 bu., against 12,620 bu. the previous week, and 121,623 bu. for the corresponding week in 1885. The visible supply of corn in the country on Dec. 4 amounted to 11,738,795 bu. against 11,428,028 bu, the previous week, and 5,562,373 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week indicated of 310,767 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 852.372 bu., against 380.885 bu, the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 5,170,869 bu., against 5,636,006 bu. for the corresponding period in 1885. The stocks now held in this city amount to 107 .-172 bu. against 62,233 bu. last week and 115,-209 bu. at the corresponding date in 1885. Corn has declined about 1/2c in this market since our last report, the week closing with points, but the loss in values was not very heavy. Quotations in this market are 39 1/6 c for No. 2, 38%e for No. 3, and 39%e for No. 2 yellow. At Chicago the market has declined to 36%@36%c for No. 2 spot. In futures December is quoted at 35%c, January at 37c, February at 371/2c, and May at 43 %c. The New York market is quoted steady, with a fair export demand. Futures are more active than a week ago, and prices are generally at about the same range. At Liverpool corn is quoted firm with fair demand. Quotations there yesterday were as follows: new mixed spot, 4s. 51/4d. per cental; December delivery, 4s. 5d.; January, 4s. 51/d.: February, 4s. 41/2d.

OATS. The visible supply of this grain on Dec. 4

was 5,284,576 bu., against 5,525,282 bu, the

previous week, and 2,900,025 bu. Dec. 5 1885. The exports for Europe the past week were nothing, against 15,545 bu. the previous week, and for the last eight weeks were 193,095 bu. against 1,215,-130 bu, for the corresponding weeks in 1885. The visible supply shows a decrease of 240,-706 bu. during the week. Stocks held in store here amount to 22,587 bu., against 15,374 bu. the previous week, and 22,882 bu. at the corresponding date in 1885. The receipts at this point for the week were 18.-570 bu., against 32,070 bu. the previous week, and 33,307 bu. for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 13,990 bu., against 19,457 bu. the previous week, and 9,361 bu. for same week in 1885. Oats are off this week for the first time in a month, and we note a decline in all western markets. Here No. 2 white are selling at 321/c, No. 2 mixed at 29%c, and ight mixed at 31c per bu. White are in best lemand. At Chicago prices are lower on oth spot and futures, No. 2 mixed spot beng quoted at 201/2c, and No. 2 white at 301/4c. In futures No. 1 mixed for December delivery sold at 26 1/4c, January at 26 1/4c, and May at 30 %c. The New York market s fairly active with prices irregular but closing firm. Quotations there are as follows: No. 2 white, 371/4@371/sc; No. 3 white, 363/4 @37c; No. 2 mixed, 34@341/6c. Futures were dull but firm, with No. 2 mixed for December delivery at 34c, January at 34%c, February at 35%c, and May at 36%c per bu. The shipping demand has fallen off altogether, but it never amounts to a great deal in this grain.

J. HORATIO EARLL, of Skaneateles, N. Y., under date of December 10th, writes as follows: "Having seen notices in different papers of weights of lambs, I thought I would send you the weights of three of mine: Ram lamb, dropped April 5th, 1886; sire, Adirondack 1396, Dam J. H. Earll (78); weight, 104 lbs; ewe lamb dropped April 14th, 1886; sire, Adirondack 1396; dam, J. H. Earll (94); weight 81 lbs; ewe lamb, twin, dropped April 21st, 1886; sire, Boss Luck 1374; dam, J. H. Earll (100): weight, 80 lbs. The above are all pure Atwood, and registered in the New York State Sheep Register."

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER.

The condition of the market has not changed during the week. Trade is quiet, and for ordinary stock there is a light demand and business drags. Choice dairy is quoted at 18@19e, fair to good at 14@16c, and low grades at 7@10c per lb. Creamery sells at 25@28c, the latter for extra lots. Receipts continue liberal of all grades except extras. At Chicago butter is quiet but steady. Fancy selections of creamery range from 26@27c per lb., choice Iowa, Wisconsin and other grades of creamery at 24@25c; fancy dairies sell at 22@24c per lb., and are scarce; fresh sweet dairy, 18@20c; strictly fine roll, 20c; choice do., 18@20c; ordinary, 12@14c; packing stock, 9@12c per lb., according to condition. The New York market has been on the mend during the week. and in several instances there is a small gain on price shown. Delayed supplies. consequent upon the snow storms, helped the market, but a pretty good demand has helped matters in a general way and the situation looks more promising for holders. Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows:

Creamery, tubs, choice Creamery, ordinary
Creamery, June, fine
Creamery, June, good
State dairy half-firkin tubs, fancy
State do half-firkin tubs, choice
State do half-firkin tubs, good do
State do half-firkin tubs, fair. do
State do half-firkin tubs, ordinary
State do half-firkin tubs, ordinary
State dairies, entire, fine State do nait-ment tubs, ordinary.
State dairies, entire, fine.
State dairies entire, good.
State dairies. entire, ordinary.
State dairy firkins, choice.
State dairy firkins, good.
State dairy, Welsh, choice.
State dairy, Welsh, prime.
State dairy, Welsh, fine. tate dairy, Welsh, ordinary to good. WESTERN STOCK. Western creamery, Elgin.... mery, choice. Western do, good to prime Western dairy, fine...... Western dairy, good.
Western dairy, good.
Western factory, June.
Western factory, fancy, fresh.
Western factory, fair to good.
Western factory, ordinary.

12 @17 13 @16 22 @28 19 @21 15 @18 10 @13 The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending December 4 were 264,286 lbs., against 570,059 lbs. the previous week, and 262,450 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the corresponding week in 1885 were 280,883 lbs.

CHEESE.

The advance in cheese in this market has been maintained, but it looks as if prices here were too high in comparison with those ruling at New York and Chicago. New York full creams are now quoted at 131/2@ 14c, Michigan at 13@131/2c, and Ohio at 121/2013c. The Chicago market is firm with a good demand for the season of the year. Stocks on hand are light. Choice full cream cheddars and flats (two in a box) were quoted at 12@121/2c per lb and Young Americas at 121/2@13c. Skims were in bet- 20 bushels per acre, with present farming in existence; and it is to them breeders all ter demand, fancy selling at 71/2@81/2c, fair at 5@7c, and poor lots at 3@4c. The New York market has been quiet all week. but values are hardening, and we note a slight advance on nearly all grades. Holders have been taking stock, and find the statistical position so strong that they are indifferent sellers even at best figures. Whether they will realize all they expect depends a good deal upon the estimates of stocks, which are generally wide of the mark on one side or the other. a dull feeling in this grain at all the leading Liverpool was weak and slightly lower on Saturday. Quotations in the New York

	market yesterday were as follows:		
	State factory, fancy 19	23/0	
	State factory, choice 15	21/2 2019	3
	State factory, prime 1:	21/4 @ 15	3
	State factory, good	2 @1:	2
2	State factory, medium 11	134@11	1
		140011	1
	State factory, skims, common	@10	0
	State factory, skims, average 10	01/4@11	ı
	State factory, skims, selections 10	01/2@19	2
	State dead skims	71/200 5	ð
		11/2@12	
	Ohio flats, fine 15	214@12	3
į	Pennsylvania Skims	2%00	3
	The receipts of cheese in the New	v Yo	r

market the past week were 27,146 boxes against 36,874 boxes the previous week and 29,423 boxes the corresponding week in 1885. The exports from all American ports for the week ending Dec. 4 foot un 1.711,600 lbs., against 2,263.954 lbs. the previous week, and 2,272,218 lbs. two weeks ago. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 1,259,765 lbs. Of the exports, only 7,500 lbs. were from Montreal.

The Liverpool market is quoted weak, with quotations on American cheese at 62s. 9d. per cwt., a decline of 3d. per cwt. from the figures quoted one week ago.

WOOL

There is nothing new in wool. The eastern markets rule steady and quiet, with no changes to note in values. The labor troubles which have affected manufacturers all the past season are, approaching a termination, as the mills are securing sufficient help outside of the labor organizations to run their mills. The goods market is not as active as it should be, nor have values advanced as expected. Reports from abroad show that the London sales are not so well attended, and prices a little lower than at the October sales; but the quality of the offerings is much less desirable. Referring to the condition of Australian wools this season, the Boston Commercial Bulletin says that the first samples of the new clip have just been received from Melbourne, and that it seems to be more tender and of lighter shrinkage purchased in Melbourne this season against 20,000 last year.

There is no change in domestic wools of Michigan X was made at 331/4, but it and securing a certificate. was a selected lot, and the price was 1/4@3/4c above usual prices. Ohio and Michigan wools are steady. Australian wools are in fair request at unchanged prices.

The only point of interest to wool-growers at present is the recommendation of Secretary Manning that foreign wools be allowed to come in free. We can hardly believe Congress will do anything so foolish, and San Francisco. On payment of \$15 extra. yet the mere recommendation may scare off ness in prices. It is too bad to have this in 1883.

on News says that Bohemian oats nen have taken \$250,000 out of the farmers of Ingham County. Many men have lost sums amounting to hundreds of dollars, the loss of which will ruin them. The Holly Advertis avs it is the same in Oakland County.

TO BREEDERS OF MERINO SHEEP.

The approach of the time when the annual neeting of the State Association of breeders s held is an opportune time to call their attention to the necessity of a large attendance of breeders and those who have an interest in the future of wool-growing. The utterances of the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report, supplemented by remarks from many of the eastern journals, make it nearly a certainty that the wool-growing industry has been selected upon which to test the efficacy of free-trade. All other industries are passed over, but wool-growing, just recovering from the tariff agitation of three years ago, is again to be attacked on the specious plea of economy in the revenues and low-priced clothing for the people. The Secretary coolly places wool among the raw materials. Raw materials are those up on which no labor has been expended to change their condition, such as ores, timber and coal. But wool is a product of the highest skill, requiring in an eminent degree good judgment and a thorough acquaintance on the part of the grower with his particular business. After three-quarters of a century of labor on the part of men who have become eminent from their services, wool-growing has been developed into one of the great industries of the Union, and one more intimately connected with its prosperity and the success of its agriculture than any single one which can be mentioned. Wool of the highest quality has been grown, and the animal bearing it has assumed a nearly perfect form through this labor; and yet Secretary Manning puts this product of the art and skill of the breeder and wool-grower on a level with the coal, timber and ores with which nature has stocked the earth without the slightest help from the hand of man. Where is the manufacturer who displays higher skill than the successful sheep-breeder, or whose business calls for better judgment and greater experience? This open attack upon this great industry calls for fitting action on the part of breeders and wool-growers. Let those of Michigan be on hand at Lansing to speak in no uncertain tones, or the prosperity which was gradually returning may be suddenly turned into disaster.

Notes from Indiana.

Indianapolis, Dec. 19, 1886.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Is there any outlook for potatoes? Market at Indianapolis lifeless at 33 to 35c, by the wagon load. Indiana potato crop larger this year by near a million bushels than last year. Wheat looking fine: tens of acres of the New Mediterranean sowed this fall and looking well. Wheat market 77c now: outlook improving. Hogs, 4c; not near so many raised now as there used to be. We think wheat at 75 to 80c a profitable crop at system. Hay market slow here at \$8 and \$9 per ton. The fence question is the leading one now, as old rails are rotting rapidly. Hedges and barb wire had their day; wire and slat agreed on by all as the best fence; the portable or line machines are taking the place of the looms. Fine weather now, not much snow or rain; 6 deg. below Dec. 4. Health good.

J. S. HOLLINGSWORTH.

[Potatoes in this market are quiet at 38 @40c per bu. in car lots, and 40@45c from store. There has been a better demand from shippers since the weather moderated. Michigan's crop is only fair in some sections, good in others, and nearly a failure at some points, owing to the drouth of July and August, and the rot attacking them beore and since digging. Ther ably be large losses from this cause where they were pitted. Potatoes are firm at New York, with prices ranging from \$1 to \$2 per bbl, with most sales ranging from \$1 25 to \$1 75 per bbl. Chicago is firm at 45 to 50c per bu, on track for choice lots of Rose, Beauty of Hebron and Burbank From store prices are 10c per bu. higher. It is probable that the market is getting larger supplies since the warm weather set in We do not look for potatoes to go much higher than 50c this season. sses from rot are unexpectedly large.

" Depression."

Mr. Chapel refers to the present depress ion in business and considers it as largely caused by the high tariff; but the period of the greatest depression within my recollec tion was in 1854, under a low tariff; we are enjoying good times now in comparison with the hard times of 1857; our protective tariff has evidently been one of the causes which has saved us during the last 25 years from experiencing any such commercial disasters as those of 1839 and 1857. Dec. 6th, 1886. CYRUS LEE.

THE desirability of an Association of Shorthorn Breeders was never better exemplified than during the past week. The discussions and utterances of breeders at the annual meeting had a most important bear ing in securing proper action in the case of the threatened spread of pleuro-pneumonia. The Association is also, in conjunction with Associations representing other breeds, going to do its best to secure legislation protecting purchasers of stock from being imposed upon by fraudulent pedigrees. than last year. Only 10,000 bales, were Every breeder in the State should uphold the Association in such action, and every one should be enrolled in its list of members. If you are not yet a member remedy the matter from prices noted a week ago. A large sale at once by sending in \$1 to the Treasurer

As Southern California is now one of the recognized winter resorts, the Wabash. St. Louis & Pacific Railroad has made arrangements to run first-class excursions from Detroit, leaving Dec. 27th and 28th, Jan. 11th, 17th and 25th, at \$91 for the round trip to Los Angeles, San Deigo, and passengers can return via Portland, Ore. buyers to such an extent as to cause weak- Tickets are limited to six months from date of sale, and good going and returning via industry again attacked just as it was recov- any route. Mr. W. H. Haight, Coml. Agt., ering from the set-back given it by Congress 167 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, has charge of all arrangements, and will cheerfully give any information to persons contemplating

the trip. A farmer of Holloway, Lenawee County, has lost 39 swine by hog cholera. The disease is prevalent in the vicinity.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MICHIGAN, LANSING, Dec. 8, 1886.

Whereas, Reports show that contagious pleuro-pneumonia has been found to exist much greater extent and covering a much larger territory than had heretofore been supposed, as shown by the fact that large numbers of cattle are being killed, including not only those which are known to be affect ed by the disease but that are supposed to have been exposed to the same within said County of Cook: and.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It is of the utmost importance to the cattle interests of the State of Michigan that every precaution possible should be taken to exclude such disease from this State: and.

Whereas, In the judgment of the live stock sanitary commission of this State, established by act No. 182 of the session laws of 1885, the precautionary measures hereinafter named ought to be adopted;

It is hereby ordered, in accordance with the act heretofore referred to, that hereafter, and until this order is countermanded, no live stock shall be shipped to any place in this State from said County of Cook, in the State of Illinois, either for feeding, slaughtering, or other purposes; and that all cattle shipped through the State shall not be unloaded and fed within the State except a such points as will not expose other cattle. [L. S.]
By the Governor.
H. A. CONANT, Secretary of State. RUSSELL A. ALGER.

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express of yesterday, in ts review of the British grain trade during

the past week, says: "The deliveries of native wheats have been very small. Values in the provincial markets have advanced is. The trade in London is slower, although there has been a rise of 3d. The sales of English wheat during t ing the week were 63,345 quarters at 33s 1d ngainst 50,864 quarters at 30s 5d during the corresponding period last year. Flour is firm and 6d dearer. Foreign wheat has maintained a raise of 6d. A slight decrease in the American supply, combined with reduced shipments from India, keep quotations steady. Corn and oats are each 6d nigher. To-day there was a fair demand for wheat and prices were 6d@1s dearer. There was a further rise of 6d for Corn was scarce at an advance of 6d. leys were quiet but steady. Beans and peas were scarce and 6d@1s dearer.

THE number of breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle is increasing rapidly, and this dairy breed is securing admirers among some of the best farmers of the State. It is not right that the enterprising men who have formed and carried on the State Asso ciation should receive no encouragement from many breeders. The Michigan Asso ciation has probably done as much to build up the reputation of the breed as any other over the country are indebted for the amicable settlement of the differences which divided them into two warring factions. There is not a breeder who will not find both pleasure and profit in attending their annual meetings. The Association is a necessity if you would keep this breed at the front, and no breeder can afford to ignore it.

TO ENCOURAGE the breeders of Shorthorns in Michigan to compete at the Chicago Fat Stock Show, the Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association three vears ago resolved to duplicate all premiums awarded to Michigan Shorthorns at that Show. Until this year they have never been called upon to disburse any of their funds on that account. But at the awarded first premium of \$50, on his steer for the largest gain perday since birth. At the meeting of the Association last week the Treasurer was ordered to pay over the amount to Mr. Townley. Last Saturday Mr. Townley was in the city, and the money was paid over to him, as the following will show:

Received of Ben Gibbons, Treasurer of Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Asso ciation, the sum of \$50, being duplicate of remium awarded to me on Shorthorn stee at the Chicago Fat Stock Show in Novem F. A. TOWNLEY.

As indicating the magnitude of the wheat exports of India, the following figures are of interest: For the week ending Dec. 4, as per cable to the N. Y. Produce Exchange, the aggregate of shipments were 420,000 bu., of which 60,000 were for Great Britain and 360,000 for the Continent. The previous week they were 680,000 bu., of which 240,000 went to Great Britain and 140,000 to the Continent. The total shipments from India from Jan. 1 to Nov. 26 were 41,244,000 bu., of which Great Britain took 18,812,000 bu. and the Continent 22,432,000 bu. Of this total quantity 35,072,000 bu, are reported to have been shipped since April 1, or during the present crop year, leaving only a moderate quantity still available for export, if the cable advices and the official estimates of the late crop are approximately correct.

THE Michigan Central, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Flint & Pere Marquette and Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroads will sell holiday tickets for Christmas and New Year's at a rate of one fare for round rip, from and to all their stations west or Detroit River. Special rates for the same will also be made from and to all stations on the line of the Michigan Central Railroad in Canada.

MR. G. W. INMAN, of Ypsilanti, this week advertises a fine lot of Poland-China pigs for sale. They are bred from the herd of Mr. G. W. Harrington, of Paw Paw, and from his prize-winning strains. Mr. Inman also has some registered Merino sheep which he will sell at low prices.

A New Wonder is not often recorded, but those who write

Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, will learn of a genuine one. You can earn from \$5 to \$25, and upwards a day. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are located. Full particulars will be sent you free. Some have earned over \$50 in a day. Capital not needed. You are started in business free. Both sexes. All ages. Immense profits sure for those who start at once. Your first act should be to write for particu's

Michigan Merino Sheep-Breeders' Association.

The seventh annual meeting of the Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' Association will be held in the State Capitol Building. amongst the cattle of Cook County, Ill., to a at Lansing, commencing Tuesday, Dec. 21st, 1886. The following is the programme prepared for the meeting:

TUEDAY, DECEMBER 21st. Evening Session, 7:00 o'clock.-Report

of committee on programme.

President's address.—Hon. John T. Rich,

Reading minutes of last annual meeting. Appointment of committees.
"What should be the weight, form, fleece

and general characteristics of a stock ram.' -Hon. Wm. Ball, Hamburg. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22D.

Morning Session, 9:00 o'clock .- "What shall be permissable in the preparation of sheep for shows or sale."—Peter Voorhies, Jr., Pontiac.

What shall be the weight, form, fleece and general characteristics of a flock of breeding ewes."—D. P. Dewey, Grand Blanc. Discussion.

Afternoon Session, 2:00 o'clock .- Busiss meeting Election of officers.

"Fashion vs. common sense in sheer eding."-E. B. Welch, Paw Paw.

American Paular Merino Sheep-Breed

ers' Association. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

The New York members of the American Paular Merino Sheen-Breeders' Association will hold a meeting at Rochester, on Monday evening, December 20th. This meeting has been called at that date in order that breeders could also attend the meeting of the State Sheep-Breeders' Association, which opens Tuesday following. A paper will be read by Vice-President L. Sherwood, subject, "The objects of the new registry association;" by Hon. C. R. Case, member of executive committee, subject,

The importance of maintaining our American Merino flocks;" by the secretary, subject, "Breeding the Merino." Under this head will be discussed crossing with mutton breeds, the creation of a mutton Merino type, and the mission of wrinkles and grease. All are invited to attend.

JOHN P. RAY, Sec'y.

Eastern Michigan Merino Sheep-Breed ers' Association.

The fifth annual meeting of the Eastern Michigan Merino Sheep-Breeders' Associa tion will be held at Plymouth, on Thursday, December 30th, at one o'clock P. M. C. S. SAYLES, Sec'y.

Michigan Crop Report, December 1 1886.

For this report returns have been received from 672 correspondents, representing 555 townships. Four hundred and fifty-sever of these returns are from 351 townships in the southern four tiers of counties.

The condition of wheat in the southern four tiers of counties is 95, in the northern counties 102, and the average for the State is 97, 100 representing vitality and growth of average years. The condition in the southern counties one year ago was 94, and in the northern counties 96. Damage by fly is reported by 105 correspondents in the southern four tiers of counties, and by only two in the northern counties. As usua the damage is greatest in St. Joseph County. Many of the correspondents in this county state that the crop is "badly injured."

Reports have been received of the quanti ty of wheat marketed by farmers during the exhibition last November, Mr. F. A. Town- month of November at 258 elevators and tiers of counties, which is fifty per cent of the whole number of elevators and mills in these counties. The total number of bushels reported marketed is 1,411,896, of which 312,777 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties; 435,948 bushels in the second tier; 266,548 bushels in the third tier; 279,061 bushels in the fourth tier; and 117,562 bushels in the counties north of the southern four tiers. At 35 elevators and mills, or 14 per cent of the whole number from which reports have been received. there was no wheat marketed during the month.

The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in August, September October, and November, is 6,125,754, which is 1,623,116 bushels less than reported marketed during the same months in 1885.

The yield of clover seed in the souther four tiers of counties averages one and 56hundredths bushels, and in the northern counties two and 13-hundredths bushels per acre. Less than one-half of the correspondents in the northern counties make any report on clover seed, but of these a number report exceptionally large yields. Horses, eattle, sheep and swine are generally reported in "good, healthy, and thrifty condi-

In answer to the question "Was the potato crop injured by rot this year?" 181 correspondents in the southern counties and 90 in the northern answer "Yes," and 220 correspondents in the southern counties, and 112 in the northern answer "No." In the southern counties ten per cent, and in the northern five per cent of the crop was de-

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

Wood is freely offered at Ionia at \$1.60 to

It is finally settled that Vassar is to have Adrian is jubilant over the fact that she will be out of debt Jan. 1st. Caleb Bates, of Rome, sold 73 chickens re

ently, which weighed 507 pounds Port Huron wheels into line and announce ts intention to build a toboggan slide.

Mrs. Chauncey H. Miller, wife of a well known citizen of Ann Arbor, died last week. The fifteen-hundredth student has placed name on the register of the University at

A farmers' club was organized at Brookfield. Eaton County, last week, with A. M. William Lawrence, Van Buren County, opens the

eason of Farmers' Institutes by one to be held Dec. 29 and 30.

About 1,000 cords of cedar for paving poses is to be cut on the line of the P. H. W. railroad this winter. A single poultry dealer at Clinton, a smal

town in Lenawee County, has bought 35,000 pounds of poultry already.

George McNally, of Kalamazoo, who was missed from his home on Wednesday last, was found two days later drowned in Portage Creek, near his residence. There are 300 Polanders in Bronson.
Though reduced alcohol is their favorite
beverage, not one of them has ever been arrested for disturbing the peace.

A resident of Maple Grove, B. S. Lockwood, boasts of having worn an overcoat 44 years, and that it is not worn out yet. But the coat was made before shoddy was invented.

Ashley, Gratiot County, on the T. & A. A. railroad, has voted \$8,500 for water-works.
Two years ago this town was a wilderness.

Michael Corcoran, of Flint, fell into a vat of paper pulp in the paper mill there, and was terribly burned before he could get out.

Myron Collins, of Portland, under arrest for murdering his wife, was discharged last week, the evidence against him not warranting his

St. Clair County has 121 licensed liquor dealers. In 13 townships no liquor is sold. The liquor dealers pay \$26,517 in taxes to the

Lapeer Democrat: Myren Snyder shipped a carload of the finest cattle that have passed over the railroad in many a day. Among the lot were seven head, weighing five tons.

The asylum for the insane at Traverse City was opened just a year ago, and already has 454 patients. It was intended to accommodate 500, so the limit is already nearly reach-

The Young Women's Christian Association of Kalamazoo has a membership of over 100. This was the first organization of the kind in the State, though Grand Rapids promptly followed suit. R. M. Waite, of Jonesville, went to the barn to attend his stock one evening last week. Not returning, search was made and he was found in the barn, just alive. Death

from apoplexy. George E. Hilton, of Fremont, was elected

president of the Michigan Beekeepers' Asso-clation at its last meeting. H. D. Cutting, of Clinton, is secretary, and M. H. Hunt, of Bell Branch, treasurer. A law-suit which cost Washtenaw County \$200 in cold cash, and resulted in a verdict of one hundred cents for the complainant, was concluded at Ann Arbor last week. It was the "celebrated slander suit" of Lehman vs.

They have a novel scheme at Jonesville to ame the new fire engine and raise funds at the same time. Everybody is entitled to vote for the name they like best, at ten cents a vote, proceeds to go to the firemen to furnish their rooms.

The shipments'ef lumber from Saginaw The snipments of number from Saginaw River points for the year fell considerably short of the shipments of previous years. The quantity shipped this season was 591,154,000 feet of lumber; 116,494,000 shingles, and 33,268,000 pieces of lath.

The Flint Normal School, which has been closed for several weeks on account of financial difficulties, has reopened with J. C. Stowell, editor of the Michigan Tribune, as principal. About 40 pupils were present at the opening of the school and it is highly prob opening of the school and it is highly probable that the school will receive the aid and support it well merits.

That the business of evaporating fruit is

that the business of evaporating fruit is becoming a valuable addition to our industries is proved by the success of the majority of such enterprises in this State the past season. The firm which did business at Plainwell last season paid out \$4,500 for labor and fruit in the two months they were operating. They bought 40,000 bushels of apples, and produced pearly a quarter of a million pound of died. nearly a quarter of a million pound of dried John Keck, furniture dealer of this city and Ann Arbor, failed last week, with liabili-ties amounting to about \$200,000. Many

worthy Washtenaw County farmers, princ pally Germans, lose sums ranging fro paily Germans, lose sums ranging from a rew dollars up to \$1,500, which they had entrusted to Mr. Keck to use in his business. Mr. Keck's three brothers had put their names upon his paper, making themselves respon-sible for nearly \$21,000. An absent-minded Saginawian made his An absent minded significant made his will in 1883, bequeathing his property to his wife, who had died in the interval between the giving of instructions to the lawyer who drew it, and its completion. The maker of the will, Abner Hubbard, is now dead, and a

daughter who was shut out by the will now claims that her father must have been out of his mind to will his property to a person already dead. The judge of probate thought so too, and the will has been set aside. The death of W.S. Blinn, son of pr and death of W.S. Bilin, son or promisent citizen of Kenosha, Wis., at Saginaw last week was peculiarly sad. He was reared in luxury, finely educated, with excellent opportunities, no great vices and many accomplishments, but died in a miserable hovel, and

covered with rags. He never complained, and his relatives thought he was doing well and was prosperous. Why he thus isolated himself, even when seriously ill, is incompresible to those who know him best. The large woolen mills at Clinton, the prin cipal industry of the village, were burned on the 11th. The building was lighted by gas

the 11th. The building was ingited by gas made from gasoline; a pipe had burst, filling one of the rooms with gas. A boy went into the room with a lantern, an explosion follow-ed, and the flames rapidly consumed the mill. The boy, Eddie Coddling, was badly burned, aud one of the carders was compelled to jump from a second story window, receiving bad injuries. The burning of the mill is a great blow to the business of Clinton. It was built in 1866, employed 90 hands, and paid a profit. The loss is \$180,000; with but \$49,000 insurance. Thomas Morrison, of Henderson, Shia-

wassee County, became greatly incensed at Fred. Joscelyn, schoolmaster at the place, for dishing Morrison's child. Last went to the schoolhouse to "get satisfactio out of Joseelyn, and attacked him, saying was going to serve him—Joscelyn—as the latter had served his boy. Morrison was warned to desist, but continuing the attack. warned to desist, but continuing the attack, was shot by Joscelyn, who at once proceeded to Owosso, sent a physician to the wounded man, and then gave himself up. Morrison is dead. It is said he had made frequent threats against the teacher, and that the latter state of the latter er acted in self-defense.

The Saranac Local is responsible for the following: Rented farms will soon be the rule rather than the exception, and there is a reason for there being so many rented farms. reason for there being so many rented farms. Many of the owners are men past the prime of life, and who are no longer fit to bear the brunt and labor of the farm. This leaves them the choice between renting the farm of hiring help. To hire nelp takes the profit, and consequently many who would continue to run the farm themselves, if labor was not so high compared with the price of farm profits the process of the profits of the prof lucts, have concluded to rent the farm move to town. Whether the choice is a wise one or not remains to be seen.

General.

Hon. J. W. Harper, United States Consul at

The river and harbor bill calls for an appropriation of about \$10,000,000. Field, Thayer & Co., boot and shoe dealers ston, assigned last week, with liabilities of \$600,000.

Attica, Ohio, a town of 1,400 inhabitants, fire last week. Isaac Lea, of Philadelphia, who was a di tinguished naturalist in his time, died las

week, aged 95 years. The treasury estimate for the next fiscal year is \$325,185,794, which is \$14,403,759 less than this year's estimate.

A report comes from Dallas, Texas, that the cattle in the neighborhood have been attacked by pleuro-pneumonia.

The oil trade at Pittsburg, Pa., is demon attending the course of the market. An organized attempt was made to burn the

town of Findlay, Ohio, last week.

set in seven places at the same time.

The Knights of Labor at Troy, N. Y., have given permission to the Cohoes knit goods manufacturers to reopen their mills. The regents of the University ask for \$75,-

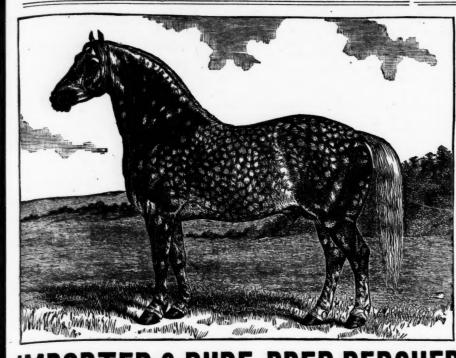
000 for a new laboratory, for the use of the departments of physiology, physics and his Gov. Treland, of Texas, has ordered that after December 10th, quarantine shall be established against all places, anywhere, where

cholera exists. Commissioner Black, of the pension warns pensioners against having their DIRECTORY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



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GROSSE ISLE,

Wayne Co., Mich.

Savage & Farnum

PROPRIETORS.

All stock selected from the get of sires and dams of established reputation and registered in the French and American Stud Books. Our latest importation arrived August 12. We have one of the largest studs in the country to select from, including all ages, weights and colors, of both stallions and mares. Send for large illustrated cloth-bound Catalogue, free by mail. Address.

SAVAGE & FARNUM. Detroit, Mich



NATIONAL LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

pension receipts dated prior to the payment of the pensions.

The first officer and four seamen of the steamship Knickerbocker were lost in the at-tempt to assist the disabled schooner Cramer

The board of control of the Presbyterian seminary at Columbia, S. C., has dismissed Prof. Woodrow, on account of his belief in the doctrine of evolution.

The director of the mint wants Congress to remove the limit of \$50,000,000 to the outstanding subsidiary silver coin, so that an additional amount may be coined.

A gang of six counterfeiters was captured near Fort Jefferson, Ky., last week, and an outit for manufacturing nickels and a quantity of counterfeit coin passed into the sheriffs contest.

The Union Club, one of the high-toned clubs of New York, has discovered that it has been robbed of about \$100,000, by a combination of the club servants with the tradesmen by whom the supplies were furnished. The bogus Patti agent who swindled largely in the city of Mexico, and who is supposed to be Charles Burton, an alleged Parisian journalist living in New York, has been captured within 30 miles of the city of Mexico.

Maxwell Brothers, of Chicago, whose hands struck last spring because of the introduction of box-making machinery, have put in more machines, and refuse to employ all union men. A strike is expected in consequence.

Last week Perry & Co., stove-founders of Albany, N. Y., closed negotiations for re-moving their entire plant from New York to South Pittsburg, on the Tennessee River just A dusky brave named Cloud-Foot, who can be considered to join a show, captured the heart of the case to join a show the case below Chartanooga. The company will employ from 500 to 1,500 men.

came east to join a show, captured the heart of a pretty Brooklyn girl, and eloped with her to Jersey City, where he offered \$50 to a min-ister to marry them. No clergyman was found willing to do so.

John Huffman, of Hartford City, treasurer of Biackfoot County, Indiana, was reported \$10,000 short in his accounts. Sufficient checks, deposits, &c., have been found, bringing the shortage down to \$1,400, and the deficiency may be yet entirely wiped out.

Dr. Mathewson, who was recently dismissed by Gov. Dawes, of Nebraska, because of incompetence, and cruelty to the patients in the insane asylum under his charge, shows fight. He has begun proceedings to test the right of the governor to remove him without a hearing on the charges preferred.

It is known that there is a breach between trades-union and the knights of labor, which is widening, a conference committee being powerless to adjust the differences. The teling grows more bitter, and the result will undoubtedly be a struggle for suprem up between the two, which will result in the survival of the fittest.

The Methodist and Presbyterian ministers of Cincinnati are going to discipline the members of their congregations who attended the Performances of the American Opera Company Thanksgiving week. They condemn the ballet more than the opera, and it is quite likely that the devil and the opera company will set a read deal of two advertising.

will get a good deal of free advertising. The schooner Sylvester Neelon, which sailed from Chicago for Collingwood a month ago and was thought to have gone down with all on board, has been heard from. Her owners ceived word last week that the crew were wen Sound, having abandoned the vessel

at Tobermory, on Great Manitoulin Island, and walked 300 miles through a rough country to Owen Sound. The Neelon was valued at \$10,000 Exekiel Greenleaf, of Boston, saved and scrimped all his life, earning the reputation of being a miser, that he might leave a munifleent bequest to Harvard College. He bequeathed \$500,000, providing for ten free scholarship of the might be supported by the supported rships. In singular contrast is the will lately deceased Detroit millionaire, who

\$2,000 to charitable institutions and 00,000 to two children. But it is written that a man may do what he will with his own. The trouble between law and order people and the saloon keepers at Sioux City, Ia., has been before alluded to in these columns. The

trouble culminated in the murder of Rev. Mr. Haddock last August. Since then, sentiment has been strong in favor of the temperance element, and last week the sheriff seized and closed 19 salogons. Vet these was no violence. closed 19 saloons. Yet there was no violence, sistance, nor any excitement in the body. The quiet was surprising to every-Rev. T. Rappaport, a Jewish rabbi, reports

Rev. T. Rappaport, a Jewish rabbi, reports another Mexican outrage. He was on his way to the City of Mexico for his health, stopped off at Chihuahua and, in company with another American, walked about the city. Upon returning to the hotel both were arrested as revolutionists. The officers went through the pockets of the rabbi and took \$48, which was kept "for costs," and he was discharged. The other American refused to pay anything and is now in jail.

The statement is published that the inventor of the Monitor, Capt. Ericcson, has invented and has in practical operation an engine operated by heat from the sun's rays. The rays are concentrated upon the boiler from the concave surface of looking-glasses, to arranged as to constantly turn toward the sun. He can secure a steam pressure of 35 pounds. Tell this story on a hot July day, and we would all be willing to believe a pressure ten times as great could readily be obtained. Government contractors have begun the work of converting the large granaries, which are numerous in Odessa, into barracks of troops. The work is being pushed rapidly under the supervision of military officers.

BRONZE TURKEYS

A few fine Bronze Turkeys for an anot July day, work of converting the large granaries, which are numerous in Odessa, into barracks of troops. The work is being pushed rapidly under the supervision of military officers.

\$10 REWARD

To any person sending us the most Appropriate Name for our

Royal Stock Food! and Calf-Rearing Meal.

It is a compound oil meal containing all the valuable properties of oil meal combined with flesh, fat and milk producing elements of the highest known value to the feeder. It is recommended by Agricultural Experiment Stations and prominent farmers throughout the country as the best specific substitute for new milk in raising calves and young stock.

A name is required that shall distinguish it from the host of humbug condition powders and condimental foods on the market selling at ten times the money, and the above reward will be paid to any one first sending us the best name. Address all communications to

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., Chicago, Illinois.

100 CLEVELAND BAYS. 100 150 ENGLISH SHIRES. 150 300 HOLSTEIN - FRIESIANS. 300

THE OLDEST! THE LARGEST STUD IN AMERICA. 32 PREMIUMS AWARDED AT THE LATE ILLINOIS STATE FAIR, including Sweepstakes for best Cleveland Bay Stallion and best English Shire Stallion PREMIUMS AWARDED AT THE LATE HELINOIS STATE FAIR, including Sweepstakes for best Cleveland Bay Stallion and best English Shire Stallion. Any s desiring first-class breeding stock, either imported or home bred, can be suited at our place wishing to become acquainted with the adaptability of these breeds for their requirements, fored an opportunity unequalled in America, and are invited to come and see our stock. for Illustrated Pamphlet and mention this paper.

GEO. E. BROWN & CO., Aurora, Kane Co., Ills.

Door Prairie Live Stock Associat'n DOOR VILLAGE, LA PORTE CO., IND.,



- IMPORTERS AND BEEEDERS OF -Clydesdale and Cleveland Bay Horses Choice stock selected by one of the firm with reference to style, action and quality, combined with good pedigrees, tracing through sire and dam to the prize-winners of Great Bri-

One Hundred Stallions and Mares to select from. Also Colts from imported sires and dams and grades of our own breeding. Call and see them. Correspondence solicited. Prices reasonable. Address as above.

POLAND-CHINAS CHEAP!

I have a superior lot of April pigs, both sexes, more than I care to winter, which I will sell for

GEO. BRAIDWOOD,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

PERCHERON HORSES

m

New importations arrived the first of August

New importations arrived the first of Augusts, and some fine young mares from one to four years old for sale. Stock of both sexes and all ages for sale. Animals all registered in French Percheron Stud Book. All stallions sold guaranteed as breeders. Prices very reasonable. Address GEORGE BRAIDWOOD, 012-6m Almont, Lapeer Co., Mich.

PRIZE-WINNING BERKSHIRES

FOR SALE

FROM THE MOUND SPRING HERD

-or-

C. HIBBARD & SON,

Bennington, Mich.

Pigs of both sexes in pairs not akin can be furnished. Sows bred before shipping to prizewinning boars, and at prices to suit the times. Correspondence promptly answered. Inspection invited.

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.

Three yearling boars and six young boars and sows direct from imported stock and eligible to registry for sale cheap. Farm 3½ miles west on St. Joseph street.

HENRY COWLES, n9-8t

Box 556, Lansing, Mich.

One of the Best 80 acres of Farm Land in Michigan.

Price \$2,000 Cash This farm is located on a good road 3½ miles rom Midland City (the county seat of Midland County), 17 miles from Bay City and 20 miles rom East Saginaw, and the title is perfect. The farm is improved, with a new substantial

more than I care to winter, which I will sell for the next twenty days at prices to correspond with the times. They are growthy, of good style, and bred from the choice of G. W. Harrington's herd by Champion of Michigan 6757, he by Magnate 5589; also by Royal Prize 7837; and out of Lady Harrington 1824 and Magnate's Styly 18796. I have also the sow which took the first prize at the Michigan State Fair of 1885, and at Grand Rapids; also first at Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti fairs in 1886. Correspondence and inspection solicited. Address d14-3t G. W. INMAN, Styles Stock Farm, Ypsilanti, Mich. The farm is improved, with a new substantial rame honse fully completed except plastering. The land is new and composed of rich, sandy oam with clay subsoil, and upon it are

Four Never-Failing Springs. Sixty acres were underbrushed the past sea son and about 12 acres logged. There are from 60,000 to 80,000 feet of pine and hemlock lumber (in the log) down and standing, beside the hard wood timber. There is

No Waste Land on the Farm, and, with the ordinary farm improvements This Land is Worth \$75 Per Acre.

This is a rare opportunity to secure a valuable arm in the best agricultural section of the state at the nominal price of \$25 per acre cash food at once Reason for Selling so Cheap.

The owner is employed in the Government civil service and is permanently located in Washington City, and has now no use for a farm, Address the owner.

CHARLES R. MILLER,
Surgeon General's Office, U. S. A.,
d14-tf-13t

Washington, D. C.

small town near La Porte, Ind., last week small town near La Porte, Ind., last week, which resulted in the death of four persons. A farmer named Reuben Hill drove upon the track immediately in front of a passenger train, which he was prevented from seeing by a freight train on the siding. Mr. Hill and his three sons were instantly killed, and his daughter seriously hurt. If Miss Hill lives she will be the sole representative floor, from the property having died some of her family, her mother having died some

The Young Woman's Christian Association of New York city is doing noble work for the of New York city is doing noble work for the working women of that city. Applicants are rigidly examined, to ascertain their capabilities and shut out imposters. If worthy, they are admitted to the benefits of the Association. A register is kept, so that strangers can be directed to respectable boarding houses. Three classes in needlework provide instructions for those desirous to learn the art, while tion for those desirous to learn the art, while expert workers are g'ven positions. Last year 4.068 children's garments were made, the recipits amounting to \$3.000. There are also classes in writing, book-keeping, phonography, etc.

Foreign.

An unusually severe storm swept Great Britain last week, which proved very disas-

Last week the steamers Kellawara and Helen Nichol collided off Queensland, and 42 persons were drowned.

The cashier ef the Baden railroads has caught on to American methods. He stole 207,000 marks, and languishes in jail. The humane society's life-boat at South-

port, Eng., while on the way to assist a vessel in distress, was wrecked, and 13 of the crew At St. Petersburg students and the police have had frequent conflicts. In a late encounter the prefect of police was attacked, and severely handled. Many students have been arrested:

CATTLE.—Shorthorns.

CHANDLER, breeder of Shorthorn cat-tle Shropshire sheep and Essex swine, a.e. Correspondence solicited. Jerome,

A. D. DeGARMO. Highland, Oakland Co., breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock farm half a mile north of station. Young stockfor sale at reasonable prices. A J. COOK, Owoseo, breeder of Shorthorn Sheep. Stock for sale. Write for prices and ordereding.

A P. COOK, Brooklyn, Jackson Co., breeder A of Shortborn Cattle. Good families repre-sented. Bull Major Craggs at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale.

ARTHUR ANDERSON, Monteith, Allegan, Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, established 15 years, with Romeo 27750 by 23d Duke of Airdrie and Minnie's Duke by Barrington Duke 3d 37624 at head. Correspondence solicited.

DENJ. F. BATCHELER, Oceola Center, Livingston Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Herd consists of Young Marys and Phyllises Young bulls and hefters for sale. Also Merino sheep. Terms reasonable.

G.LUCE & SON, Gilead, Branch Co., breeders of Shorthorns. Familles in the herd: April Morns, Phyllis, Miss Wiley, Rose of Sharon and Blossoms. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

CHARLES F. MOORE, breeder of pure bred Shorthorn cattle, St. Clair, Mich. Stock for Sale. Correspondence promptly attended to.

CHARLES FISHBECK, Lakeside Stock Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Baronet, Belle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Vic-toria, Stapleton Lass, Selinas and Bright Eyes families. Young stock for sale. June3-1y

HIBBARD & SON, Bennington, Sniawas see Co., breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Berk shire swine and Merino sheep. All stock record-ed. Stock for sale.

C. R. BACKUS, Springdale Stock Farm, Williamston, Ingham Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Vermontand Michigan bred Merino Sheep and Percheron horses. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. DAVID P. WILCOX, Forest Hill Stock Farm Breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Improved farm of 300 acres, with good buildings for sale. Postoffice address Riley, Clinton Co. m27-1y*

M. UHL, Brookside Herd, Ypsilanti. Choice Shorthorns of the best milking and beef making qualities for sale. Correspondence so

S. BURNETT & SON. breeders of Short-horn cattle. All stock registered. Residence.

R A. BRADEN, Victoria Stock Farm, Bancroft, Shiawassee Co., breeder of pure bred Short-horns of the Victoria and Stapleton Lass families with Lord Raspberry 2d 48633 at head of herd Stock for sale

FRANK E. IVES, Hickory Hidge Stock Farm, Unaddla, Livingston Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns of good families. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited. GEORGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Gene-J see Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn Cattle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Red Swine. Correspondence solicited. jai7-1y*

G. w. ARMS, Portland, breeder of Shorthorn cattle of the Young Mary and other popular strains of blood. Young bulls for sale. s29-1yt HENRY BROOKS, Brooks Farm, Wixon, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. The following families represented: Pomona, Rose of Sharon and Phyllis. Correspondence promptly ancwared.

HENRY LESSITER, Oakdale Stock Farm,

H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breed, er of Shorthorn Cattle and American Merican L. MILLS, Bancroft, Shiawassee County, breeder of Shothorn cattle. Families represented: Pomona, Phyllis and Young Mary. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. je29'6-26t*stp

A. DEVINE, Holly, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of well-known strains of blood. Cor-respondence invited. 013-1y†

TAMES D. BOTSFORD, Osceola, Centre, Livingston Co. Breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, registered and grade Merino Sheep. Stock for Sale.

JAMES MOORE, Milford, Oakland Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of leading tribes, herd headed by Gloster Wild Eyes 56239. Also Hambletonian and Percheron horses, Highland Scotch sheep and Jersey Red swine.

J. E. FISK & SON, Johnstown, Barry Cennty, breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Registered American Merino sheep, and Poland-China swine, Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte fowls. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited. P. O. Bedford, Ca'houn Co., Mich.

JOHN JOY, Atlas, Genesee Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns of good families. Young stock for sale. jy15-1 JOHN McKAY, Romeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

JOSEPH SYKES, North Plains Stock Farm, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Fashion-able families and color (red); stock for sale; cor-respondence solicited. Muir, Ionia Co. d181y

L. BROOKS, Novi, Oakland Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthern cattle and Jersey Red swine; stock for sale. Write for prices. my29 N. OLMSTED, Burr Oak Farm, Muir, Ionia Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. jai-ly*

M A. GROW, Highland, Oakland Co., breed er of Shorthorn cattle, registered Merine sheep and Poland China swine. Write for prices, M. DAVIDSON, Tecumseh, Lenawee County.

M. breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. A few choice
young females for sale. Also some young bulls.
Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

N B. HAYES, Eldorado Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorns of the Young Mary, Phyllis, etc., families. Young animals for sale. Also breeder of Norman Percheron stock with imp. Eldorado at the head of the stud. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Muir Ionia Co. dily

N ORTON FITCH, Sparta, Kent Co., breeder of thoroughbred Phorthorns. Stock from good families for sale. Write for breeding and op-ly

O SNOW & SON, Oaklawn Park Stock Farm,
Kalamazoo, breeders of thoroughbred Sherthorns. Families represented are Youn
Phyllis, Golden Pippin and White Rose,
Correspondence promptly answered.

CHAFFEE, Byron, Shiawassee Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Morino Sheep and Poland China swine Al stock recorded. Stock for sale

H. ELLINWOOD, Rose Corners, P. O. ad-dress Fentonville, Genesee Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale. Cor-respondence will receive prompt attention. n28 26

THE COLLEGE FARM, Agricultural Col-THE COLLEGE FARM, Agricultural COLLEGE, Mich., breeds Shorthorn cattle, Berkshire and Poland-China swine, Merino and South down sheep. A choice lot of animals always on sale at very reasonable prices. Address Sam'l Johnson, Sup't of the Farm. \$28-1y

B. BOYDEN, proprietor Spring Brook V. Stock Farm, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Merino Sheep. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. W. of Shorthorn, Cattle of the Field

W. of Wilson, Vikon, Oskianu Co., Breeder Rose of Sharon, Hilpa, Cruikshank, Aylesby Lady, Young Mary, Phyllis, Lady Helen, Rosemary, Duchess of Sutherland, and other families. Herd headed by the Bates buil Kirklevington Lad 2nd 6333, and Hero 4th 43349.

W. M. FISHBECK & SON, Woodland Stock Farm, Howell, breeders of Shorthorn cattle of Victoria, Rosemary and Darlington tribes. Correspondence solicited. jan1:87 Correspondence solicited.

WM. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breedward for of Shorthorns. Principal families. Rose of Sharon, Young Mary; Young Phyllis and Cruikshank. Also breeder of thoroughbred American Merinos of the best blood as well as the most thoroughly practical.

WM. WHITFIELD & SONS, Lakeside Stock Farm, Waterford, Oakland Co., breeders of thoroughbred recorded Shorthorn cattle and Hampshire sheep. Stock for sale.

Stock Farm, Waterford, Oakland Co., breeders of thoroughbred recorded Shorthorn cattle and Hampshire sheep. Stock for sale.

Holstein-Friesians.

A UNDERWOOD, Addison, breeder and dealer in Holstein-Frierian cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. CHAS. F. GILLMAN, 'Fenfeld Stock Farm' Fewamo. Breeder and dealer in thoroughbred Holstein Friesian Cattle and Merino

C V. SEELEY, North Farmington, Oakland C. Co.. breeder of Holstein-Friesians. Stock for sale of the famous Ykema family. Ykema 322 (D. F. Herd Book) at head of the herd. Cor respondence will receive prompt attention. au

R. PHILLIPS. Bay City, breeder and importer of Holstein-Friesian Cattle, Correspondence solicited. Intending purchasers invited to call and inspect stock.

JOHN ABBOTT, Lapeer, Lapeer Co , breeder of pure-bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Te cumseh 386 at head. Choice young stock for sale Prices moderate. Office over First National Bank

M. STERLING. Monroe, breeder of pure Holstein-Friesian cattle, Stock for sale, Cor-espondence and personal inspection solicited.

NOCKCHICKAMA HERD of Holstein-Frie sian cattle. Cows and heifers, and calves o both sexes are now offered for sale at reasonable prices from this splendid herd. Address F. W DUNHAM, West Bay City, Mich. 1630-6 TONE & BIGGS, Hastings, breeders of thor-oughbred Holstein-Frieslan eattle, Josh 913 y Ebbo at head. Stock for sale. Write for prices and catalogue.

W. B. CLARK, Hillsdale, breeder of ther oughbred Holstein-Friesians from imported stock. Stock for sale. W. SEXTON, Howelld importer and breed-er of thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian Cattle Stock farm, three miles south.

Jerseys.

DATES & MARTIN, Grand River Herd of Jerseys. Old Noble and Albert 44 families thoice young stock for sale. Address, No. 10 Ca-nal St., Grand Rapids. Farm five miles east of city SMITH BROS. Eagle, Meadow Brook herd of Jerseys. Stock of the highest quality and of the best strains. Houdan chickens. s30-1 J. G. DEAN, Hanover, high-class Jersey, of the Rioter-Alphea and Grand Duk Alexis strains. Pedro Star 11336, son of Pedro 3187, at the head of the herd. Registered Mering Sheen.

Herefords.

G. HART, Lapeer, breeder of Percheron.

Cleveland Bay and Trotting bred Roadster herses; Hereford and Galloway cattle; Merine sheep and Cheshire hogs. Farm adjoining city limits; residence and breeding and sale stable in the city. Stock for sale; visitors welcome.

DIVERDALE STOCK FARM, Metamora b Lapeer Co., Hereford Cattle, Merino Sheep and Berkshire Swine. All stock registered. Co respondence solicited. Address Geo. Stone, M'gr

TIHOMAS FOSTER, Rim Grove Stock Farm
Flint, Genesee Co., breeder of Hereford cattle (Lord Berwick 20 at head), Cotswold and
Shrepshire Sheep, Berkshire swine, Road and
Trotting horses, with stallions Flint and Mambrino Gift, Jr., in the stud, with eleven marce of
Mambrino and Hambletonian breeding. Stock
for sale.

Galloways.

R. CARUSS, Essex, Clinton Co., St. John R. P. O. Breeder of Galloway cattle, American Merino sheep and Essex hogs. Correspondence

SHEEP-Mermos.

A. WOOD, Saline, breeder of thorough, bred Merino sheep. A large stock always on hand. Also Poland-China hogs; herd started from those of B.G. Buel, of Little Frairie Ronde and G. W. Harrington, of Paw Paw. jai7-ti

E. LOCKWOOD, Washington, Macomb County, breeder of Registered Merino Sheep of Atwood Stock, descended directly from the Hammond flock. Stock for sale. Correspondence

HAS. E. SOUTH WELL, Marshall, Mich., breeder of Mcrino Sheep. Stock registered in vermont and Michigan Registers. Size, form and density of fleece specialities. May-13-1y BURLINGAME & SON, Byron, Shiawas-see Co., breeders of registered Merino sheep of Rich blood; also Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

B. WELCH, Paw Paw, breeder of thor-question of the control of the

M. DEAN, Maple Avenue Stock Farm, Pe wamo, Ienia Co., breeder and dealer in Improved American Merinos. All stock registered and descended from Vermont flocks. Also registered Poland China Swine. Ftock for sale. Correspondence solicited,

G L. HOYT, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Vermont and Michigan registered thor

JAMES McGREGOR & SON, Metamora Lapeer Co., breeders of thoroughbred regis tered Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. my18-J. C. THOMPSON, Romeo, Macomb County, breeder of Thoroughbred Registered Merins sheep; also Poland-China Hogs. Stock for sais. Correspondence solicited.

EVARTS SMITH, Ypsilanti, breeder of ther of oughbred Merino Sheep, registered in Vermoni Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with recent selections from some of the best flocks in Vt. Examine before purchasing is at 1-2m elsewhere

E. ROGERS, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breed-er of thoroughbred Vermont registered Meri-no sheep. Stock for sale. mr11-1y

J. H. SNOW, Birmingham, Oakland Co., J. breeder of registered Merino eheep. Stock bred from the flocks of J. Evarts Smith and J. C. Thompson. Stock for sale.

S. WOOD, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Vermont and Michigan registered thorough-bred Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. HATHAWAY, Addison, Lenawee Co., Mick Breeder of thoroughbred American Merine sheep, registered in Vermont and Michigan Regis-ters. Rams and Ewes for sale of my own breed-ing, together with selections from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Correspondence solicited.

C. LOMBARD, Addison, Lenawee Co., bree or of Vermont and Michigan registered thor oughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale. Cor respondence invited. O. HADLSY, Unadilla, Livingston Co. breeder of thoroughbred and registered Metros sheep. Stock for sale, correspondence promptly answered.

W. C. SMITH, Brookdale farm, breeder of thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. The pioneer flock this part of this State. Stock for sale P. O. Carson City, Montcalm County, Mich.d25-1; H. BERTRAM, Addison, Lenawee Co., breeder of Vermont and Michigan Register ad Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. s9-1y

W.M. H. BLOW, Flint Valley Stock Farm Thornville, Lapeer County, breeder of reg-istered Merino Sheep, Berkshire and Poland China Swine and Plymouth Rockchicks. my12-19

HORSES .- Draft and Trottine

Persons visiting either of the three following breeding establishments will be carried to be others if desired. E WOODMAN, Paw Paw, breeder of Perche, ron horses. Imp. Duke of Perche, Monarch and Gray Duke in the stud. Stock for sale at all times at moderate prices. Am breeding Shetland ponies and Jersey Red Swine. Come and see or write for what you want.

A W. HAYDON, Decatur, Van Buren Co., breeder of full-blood Percheron horses. At the head of stud is imported Chere, winner of four first prizes and gold medals in France, including a first prize and gold medal at the Universal Exposition of Paris in 1878. Also thoroughbred Merino sheep in Vermont and Michigan registers. Stock for sale. Ball registers. Stock for sale.

ILLSIDE STOCK Falsm, Watervielt, Berlien Co., Parsons & Baldwin, breeders of Percheronand Hambietonian Horses and Registered Merins sheep. Imported Trojan 1205 (532) and True Boy 4398 at head of stud. Stallions. Brood Mares and Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

C. BENTON, "Maple Hill Side," North ville, Wayne County, breeder of draft and trotting horses, with Walter H., a Percheron, Cap tain, a coach, and the trotters Neptune and Joa quin Miller in service.

Shropshire Downs.

MERY A. GARLOCK, Howell, breeder and dealer in imported and Michigan bred Shropshire sheep. Foundation, 26 recorded ewes out of Wesley J. Garlock's flock. Write for particulars.

ARLOOK'S imported and Michigan-bred Shropshire sheep are the popular mutton and wool breed. Oldest established in Michigan. Unexcelled by any. Choicest stock at moderate rates. Wesley J. Garlock, Howell, Mich.

J. F. RUNDEL, Birmingham, Oakland Co., importer, breeder and dealer in thoroughbred Shropshire and Hampshire sheep. Correspondence promptly answered.

LESSITER, Jersey, Oakland Co., breeder of Shropshire Down Sheep, registered and vargistered; also Shorthorn Cattle. Stock for sale at rea-onable prices and terms.

EWIS WILLEY, Pewamo, Ionia County, breeder of Shropshire Downs from imported stock. The mutton sheep of the world my1-84

ROBERT R. SMITH, Howell, breeder of and dealer in registered Shropshire sheep. Stock always for sale. Terms to suit customers. A. BIXBY, Lake View Stock Farm, South Haven, breder of Shropshire Stock from imported stock. All registered. Largest flock in Western Michigan. Inspection invited. au3-4m

HOGS.—Berkshires & Suffolks.

A. W. COOLEY, Coldwater, Branch Co., breeder of pure Berkshire hogs of the largest size and very best strains. Pigs and young breeding stock for sale at reasonable prices. All of my breeders are recorded in the American Berkshire Record. Write for prices.

FZRA BROWN, Englishville, Kent County, breeder of Berkshire swine of the best known recorded stock. Stock for sale. 830-26

Poland-Chinas.

A O. BOWEN, Wixom, breeder of pure-breeder of Poland-China swine. All Breeders recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Choice stock for sale. C. A. LIMBECK, Dowagiac, breeder of pure-bred Poland-Chinas. All stock in Ohio P.-C. Record. Breeding stock not akin for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

HAYES, Ithaca, Gratiot Co., breeder of pure bred Poland Chinas. Stock recorded in Ohio Poland China Record. Young stock for sale at prices to suit the times. W. JONES, Richland, breeder of pure-bred O-Poland-Chinas. My breeding stock all re-corded in both the Ohio and American Poland-China Records.

F. HARRINGTON, Paw Paw, breeder of pure bred Poiand Chinas, All stock in Chio P. C. Record. Breeding stock not akin for sale, Alse breeding registered Merino sheep. Correspondence invited.

L. LINTZ, Oak Ridge Stock Farm, Roches-ter, Jakland Co., breeder of pure Poland-China swine. All stock bred from the most noted families, and all breeding stock recorded in Ohio P C. Record. Stock for sale. W. RILEY & CO., Greenville, Montcalm swine; all recorded in Ohio Poland-China record Correspondence solicited.

Chester Whites.

C. A. SEARING, Lyons, Ionia Co., breeder and shipper of Chester White swine, Oxford Down sheep and Shorthorn cattle. All stock recorded. Correspondence solicited and personal inspection invited. Reduced rates by express W. TUBBS, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Us.
breeder of pure Suffolk and Chester Walts
Swine. Choice stock for sale.

Cheshires.

W. FITCH, Howell, Livingston Co., breed er of thoroughbred Cheshires. Stock fer said Correspondence promptly answered.

W. HILBERT, North Lansing, breeder of Small Yorkshire pigs of best known strains of blood. All breeding stock recorded o5-3m

Small Yorkshires.

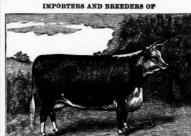
POULTRY. F C. ARMS, Portland, breeder of high class Light Brahmas; a fine lot of chicks for sale. Be sure and write for prices. n2-8t

J. H. HAYNES, Decatur, breeder of high class dottes, Rose and Single-Combed Brown Legherts Send for illustrated circular. OUIS MEYER, Brighton, breeder of high class Light Brahmas, Langshans, Plymouth Rocks, Brown Leghorns, Rouen and Pekin ducis Bronze tarkeys and Toulouse geese. Chicks and eggs for sale in season.

MRS. W. J. LAWRENCE, Battle Creek, Paramas, Langshans. P. Rocks, Wyandottes, Japanese, Royal Pekin and Golden Seabright bantams. Toulouse and Embden geese. Rouen and Pekin ducks. Bronze Turkeys. Pea fowls. Pearl Guineas, and dealer in cage birds. Also registered Merino sheep and Poland-China swine Stock for sale and eggs in season.

W. McDOWELL, Howell, preeder of aiginologic class poultry. Light Brahmas, Plymenth Rocks, Langshans, Partridge Cochins, B. Lashorns, Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks, Bronse Tarkeys and Toulouse Geese, stock and eggs for sale keys and Toulouse Geese, stock and eggs for sale in season, write for what you want.

MERRILL & FIFIELD



Hereford Cattle

Choice stock of the most popular strains of blood for sale at living prices. Correspondence and visits solicited. MERILL & FIFIELD, 87-Bay City, Mich. **FARM FOR SALE**

On account of poor health and declining years, I offer for sale one of the best farms in Michigan, consisting of 200 acres of splendid land; some of it suitable for growing celery; 165 acres under good cultivation (most of it without a stump); about 35 acres woods. There are four houses, four barns, stock sheds, piggeries, ice house and dairy on the place, also a never-failing well and wind-mill. Situated on good stone road, some 4½ miles from Bay City, on Center Street, Town of Hampton.

E. J. HARGRAVE, 19-8t

FARM FOR SALE.

A fine farm of 245 acres lecated one and one-half miles from the growing manufacturing city of Owosso. one of the best markets for farm products in Central Michigan. This farm has good buildings, a fine orchard, and is in a first class state of cultivation. Forty acres of growing wheat. Will divide into 165 and an 30 acre farm if wanted. For price and terms address

NO. 1 MOFFAT BULLDING,
ja26tf

Detroit, Michigan.

Woodlawn Stock Farm, situated six and one-half miles north of St. Louis, Gratiot County, Michigan, will be sold at a very reasonable price. The farm consists of 320 acres, 140 of which are well cleared, balance timber affording good pasturage. The farm is the north half of section 24 in the township of Coe, Isabella County, one of the best agricultural townships in the State, and in the midst of an old, well-settled district, and near two railroads. A large brick house, barn 36x46, granary 26x38, and over three hundred and twenty feet of good substantial stock sheds; buildings cost over \$6,000. Two artesian flowing wells furnishing abundance of pure water. No waste land; soil dark clay loam, good for grass, corn, oats, barley, etc. For particulars address MICHIGAN FARMER, 22-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAPIDS

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS



About 100 head of both sexes and all ages-everal head of buils ready for service, age to two ages. Choice cows and heifers bred to Several head of buils ready for several head of up to two ages. Choice cows and heifers bred to my prize buils Prins Midlum and Jongs Carre, who have no superiors. A specialty of young pairs not akin for foundation stock.

Exercise the severything registered and guaranteed pure-bred. Write for catalogue and prices or come and see the herd.

M. L. SWEET. 23 Pearl Street, (Sweet's Hotel Block), Grand Rapids, Mich

L.W. & O. BARNES.

LAKE VIEW "STOCK FARM. Byron. (Shiawassee Co.) Mich.



Breeders of pure bred Poland China swine and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and best bred herds in the State, and has taken more premiums at the Michigan State Fair in the past the years that any other herd. We breed only from animals of fine quality, as well as gilt-edged pedigrees. We have now for sale a superior lot of youne boars and sows; dark in color, and of fine quality. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see us. Special rates by express.

ATTENTION Breeders of Southdown Sheep!

A rare chance is given to secure a thorough-ored flock of Southdown sheep. The only flock in this State recorded in the American South-down Record. It is headed by the ram

VISCOUNT 516, from the flock of Lord Walsingham, of England.
The flock consists of 26 ewes, eight ewe lambs, seven rams and seven ram lambs, all registered or eligible to registry.
They must be sold to close up an estate and will be sold at a bargain. For particulars address
E. T. MONTGOMERY, o19-

G. F. HARRINGTON, PAW PAW, MICH., -BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF-

Pure-Bred Poland-China Swine. I have a choice lot of last April pigs which I will sell very low for the next thirty days. Bither sex, in pairs or herds not akin. Would exchange some fur pine, or a part hemlock lumber suitable for bullding a barn or fencing; would also exchange for a good registered Shorthorn helfer or cow. My pigs were sired by Magnate 5689, winner of five first prizes in classes and two sweepstakes; Royal Sambo 7839, winner of four first prizes, and Cora's Prince 5007, out of Cora Shellenberger 2880 and sired by Look-no-Further 4005. The above boars are from the most noted and prize-winning strains. I also have Bronne Turkeys, 33 for gobblers and \$2 for hens. Write, or come and see. Special rates by express.

Greenwood Stock Farm Poland-China Swine a Specialty.

B. G. BUELL

Little Prairie Ronde, Cass Co., With Shorthorns For Sale.



WE, the Todd Improved Chesteven have been Crowned KING in the show ring on the farm with us may be seen a very fine flock of Shropshiresheep For Circulare conta sing full particulare, ade-res 8. H. TODD, Wakeman, Ohis. Shorthorn Bulls For Sale.

Sired ty Proud Duke of Fairview 20730, and Lord Barrington Hillhurst 52431, out of Young Mary, Phyllis, Lady Rilzabeth, Peri Duchess and Rose of Sharon cows. Also a few cows and heifers. Reliable catalogues always on hand for distribution. WM. CURTIS & SONS, Addison, Lenawee Co., Mich. Addison is on the new Michigan & Ohio Railroad. Residence connected with State Telephene High-Bred Shorthorn Bulls For Sale. Parties desiring a first class bull will find it to their interest to look our stock over before buying elsewhere. They are of high individual merit and breeding. Prices low; terms easy. Address.

WHEELER BROS. HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS!

I have about Twenty head of fine Cows, Helfers and Calves, for sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms, Write for description, prices and records, stating what is wanted.

A. L. FORBES, 168-tf Stockbridge, Mich.

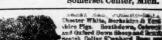
Stock recorded in both Ohio and American records. Special rates by express. A choice lot of April and May pigs at \$10 to \$15 each.

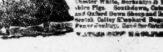
026-St HENRY M. MORSE, Union City, Mich. FOR SALE,

Union Herd of Poland-Chinas.

Four Shorthorn bulls, Fifty Poland Chinas and a good assortment of Merino rams. All stock recorded or eligible and will be sold cheap. Address S. CHAFFEE, Byron, Shiawas'e Co., Mich

They Must be Sold I In order to reduce my stock I will make price as follows for the next six weeks:
Calves from \$40 upwards.
Yearlings from \$75 upwards.
Cows from \$90 upwards.
All stock registered. Also some fine Duroe Jersey pigs and Bronze Turkeys. Write for wing you want.
GEORGE IVESON, opened for the some stock of the some set Center, Mich.





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A BELLES SAD HISTORY.

a roly-polly little girl Was I when I was eight, Rosy and round with clust'ring hair

I never could get straight; And everybody used to say When I passed through the street; "Just see the dumpling! Doesn't she

Look good enough to eat?" At twelve I was the envy of The other girls at school; The boys I used to rule;

And Cousin Will at Christmas time In an admiring tone Exclaimed the moment that we met; "Why, Mollie, how you've grown!

At sixteen I was quite a belle, My skirts were lengthened out, And conquests by the score I made At party, ball and rout My form was perfect, all the girls

Sighed:-"Oh, dear, Moll, how I do wish I were as plump as you!"

Alas! if I could only have Stopped growing there and then I was the chvy of the girls,

Admired by all the men. But every year I stouter grew-Beaux left me after that-And now I hear them whispering;

" Good gracious, ain't she fat

IDLE WORDS.

O idle words! Why will ye never die, But float forever in the sky. Dimming the stars that shine in memory, Destroying hope, and causing love from earth to

Ill-omened birds.

O idle words? Preying upon the heart, Leaving with wounds a deadly smart: Expiring breath that taint the very air, Will you forever leave your victims to despair!

O idle words! How many are the tears That ye have caused to flow; the fears Ye have begot and made to mountains grow,

Crushing the innocent beneath a weight of woe O idle words!

Your flight is ever on, In heaven darkening the sun; By weary journeyings without delay, wend your dreary way unto the judgmen

> Ill-omened birds. -Every Other Saturday

Miscellaneous.

TURNING A CORNER. Peter Duke, of the firm of Duke & Co.

his only son, Philip, was the company-was a busy and prosperous man. The firm was making money very fast in the soap line, and desired to make money. He was a plain, honest and hard-working man, apt to boast that he had started business with only a hundred dollars in cash, and now had multiplied the original capital by thousands He spent little time in boasting, however, being too busy in his efforts to make the whole world to wash itself clean with Duke's Kimolia, as he called his soap, and to force every laundress to use his Konia, a powder whese detergent qualities were well known. Peter did not know the meaning of these words, but they sounded well. He had paid a literary Bohemian ten dollars to invent him something sonorous. The latter had turned to a Greek-English dictionary, and found these under the head of "soap." Peter was pleased and so was the Bohemian with the ten dollars and a dozen cakes of rown in. The soan itself was good. The aim of an expert soap-boiler is to reconcile solidity of structure with a large volume of enclosed water. Some of them increase the weight of the compound by the addition of extraneous matter, but Peter was honest, and left out the dirt. His sale of Kimolia was great, and so was the profit.

Besides a son. Peter had a fair daughter. and, next to his soap factory and his shekels, he loved her. And Millicent-her mother, now dead and gone, had picked un the name from an English society novelwas quite a lovable person. She was good looking, fairly educated, and put on a good style. Through her school acquaintance and father's money, she went into a very respectable set, and, as she looked well, dressed well, and talked well, had plenty of pocket oney, and a prospective portion of some size, and a present tongue of her own, if needed, they forbore to turn up their noses at soap. At first, those who were poor and proud-and proud poverty is frequently inplent-undertook to snub her a little: but she gave snub for snub, and then, leaning against the valuable pile of soap bars, defied them. Whether because of her manners or her father's money, she had many masculine admirers. Chief among these was Myndert Van Stopel, the great operator in Wall Street, whose huge fortune was built up of the wrecks of railway and other corporations. He had met her at Long Branch the summer before, and thought, to use his own words, that she had "a heap of go in her." Myndert, though he prided himself on his noble Dutch ancestry-the first of his forefathers was Cornelis Pietersie, with no Van at all-thought more of slaughtering the bears in "the Street." And he had slaughtered them to some purpose. He was forty years old, short, stout and red faced, with land voice and obtrusive manners-everything but the imaginary shrewd-looking man of affairs. He had begun as a boy in a broker's office, rose to be a clerk, and then to a seat in the Exchange, and his wealth was very far up in the millions. He had been too busy to think of marriage, but he had a remarkably fast horse, and why should he not buy a wife? Millicent rather rebuffed his advances, but he knew the value of

money and bided his time. did not know it, though if he had known he would have despised such a competitor. This was Frank Moore, the general manager employed by the firm, who was highly alued because he was faithful, trustworthy and knew all about the work. He had a good salary and a slight commission on the sales of the Konia, which he had invented. Prudent, though not parsimonious, Frank

had managed to save some money, and had

\$20,000 saved in bond and mortgage, beside over \$2,000 in bank waiting for a good inat. A very good match he might hope to make, but to think of marrying Millicent and a handsome fortune, seemed pre-

posterous Millicent did not think so. Frank, who came and went, a familiar visitor to the house and a great crony of Philip, had known her since she was a little girl, and in this case, at least, familiarity did not breed contempt. The two had a very good understanding with one another, and the senior Duke, for a time, was not well informed in the premises. But such things will leak out, and at last the elder Duke heard of it. He bubbled up like the compound in one of his kettles, and interviewed his daughter on the matter.

"See here, Milly," he said, "I'm not angry; but I want you and Moore to stop your philandering nonsense. You ought to make a better match. Moore is a very nice young fellow, I own; I'd find it hard to replace him in the factory. But I don't want him for a son-in law. You ought to look for ome one higher."

"Higher, papa? Do you want me to be married by a son of Anak? Frank's six feet and an inch."

"Stuff! you know what I mean. Don't talk that way to me. There is Van Stopel, give up millions for nothing?" "Not quite nothing, papa. Frank has

over twenty-two thousand dollars." "Twenty-two thousand fiddlesticks Why Van Stopel could settle a hundred thousand dollars on you for pin money, and never miss it. You must send Moore about

hig business." Millicent shook her head.

"What! You wouldn't be married without my consent?"

"Oh no, papa! I never will; but when I am married, I intend to have my own consent. I have to live with the man, you know, and you don't. As for Van Stopel -well, a woman may not marry her grandfather!

"Grandfather! What are you talking about? Van is only forty. Younger than I am. and I am in the prime of life."

"Excuse me, but he is too old for me." "You are an ungrateful, disobedient

"No, indeed, I'm not, papa, I shall not wed with any one against your will-not even Frank. So don't scold, you dear old bear. Just consider-Mrs. Livingston, she 'gives a treat'-a grand party next month, and I have to go. And I declare I haven't a dress that I haven't worn a half-dozen

"That means you want a check. How anch is it now?"

"Oh! I'll be so economical, papa. hundred and fifty will do."

"Two-hundred-and-fifty. That's economy, is it? Well, you shall have the money. I'll send Moore with it. No, I won't. He must keep away. You shall have the money, but not Moore. When he can settle a hundred thousand on you I'll give my consent, and not before, and I mean to tell him so. I'lt have a serious talk with that young man."

"You are not angry with him, papa, be cause he has fallen in love with me?" "No, that shows good taste; but he must

have that hundred thousand dollars." "I think, papa, I would like that hundred thousand dollars and Moore," she added,

"Fiph!" said her father, explosively, and went out to the office. When Moore come

in with a glowing account of a large sale of Konia, he cut him short. "Never mind that," he said; "I have

something to say to you."

And he said it in a way so decided that Frank trembled in his boots. Then he wound up with:

"You're very useful here, and I don't care to lose you. I'll put twenty-five per cent. on your salary; but I won't have you turning Milly's head. She has promised not to have you unless I consent, and I have told her that I never will consent until you are able to settle a hundred thousand on her. And I'll keep my word. That's all there is about it. I'll drop the subject, and do you drop her."

Poor Frank went out with different spirits than he had when he came in. A hundred

thousand dollars! Van Stopel called that evening, and to his great delight, found not only that Millicent was at home, but was disposed to be gracious. In general she avoided him on some pretext or was freezingly polite, but now she was pleasant and chatty. They were alone together, the father having gone to what he termed the library, but which was, in fact, his smoking-room, for having quite mastered the article "Soap" in the Encyclopedia, he never troubled the dust-covered books. After the weather and such customary topics had been discussed Millicent suddenly broke out with-

"Oh! Mr. Van Stopel, I was reading about stocks in the paper to-day. Do explain what they do in Wall Street, and how they make and lose so much money. I do not understand it at all."

Here was a subject on which Van Stope could not only talk, but talk well. And he did. He explained all about puts and calls and options and margins, buyers' ten days and sellers' five, so clearly that his fair interlocutor did not understand it. But she did not say so.

"I should like to speculate myself. I have \$250, and I should like to double it. just for the fun of the thing."

"Miss Duke, you are very fortunate, for just now there is the greatest-that is, I think I know of a stock that will surely (I mean probably) rise to a high-a better figure shortly; and if you intrust your little venture to me. I promise that you will much more than double it."

"O, thank you! You are so kind. But then you know that I want to deal with a broker myself. That would be charming. I There was a rival in the field. Myndert, wish you could tell me how to manage that! Could you now?" And she beamed on him a bewitching smile that fairly subjugated the great "bull," and tipped his horns with rapture. He smiled in return, hesitatedand the man who hesitates surrenders.

"There are several stocks that are down." said he, "that may go up." I should recommend the B., S. and W."

"B., S. and W?" "Yes-the Barfield, St. Barnaby and

Waukeeshaw Railroad. It is standing now at nine."

"How am I to go about it, please?" He told her.

"Dear me! I shall never remember all that. Please to write it all down for me, will you?"

Van Stopel, still under the fascination took out his pencil and wrote, while Millicent sat by, expectant. She was at his shoulder, her breath fanned his temples and he could scarely write legibly, but he

"Oh, thank you so much."

"Now," said he, "I have showed you two ways. You can either buy at ten days, or you can buy outright. I should recommend the latter. You see your margin will be ten per cent. on the par value, which is a hundred, and not on the selling price. which is nine. Now, if you buy at ten days, you can only get, say about twenty-two shares, for you must keep some back to fill up your margin in case it falls,"

"Fill up my margin!" "Yes; I have explained that on the paper. But if you buy outright you will get twenty seven shares, for you will have no margin to fill, and your profits will be more. If you were to put ten thousand dollars or more in to the transaction, it would be different. Then a responsible broker, able to carry the who is half crazy for you. Do you mean to amount, either by his own means or through credit, would treat the stock, which has kept uniform price so long, as favorably as he would a dividend paying stock, and give you a contract at five, and possibly at three per cent. With your small amount, buy the stock outright. I'll recommend you to a re sponsible broker; but he is one I never do business with-a good and honorable man though; but you must promise that you won't tell him or any one else that I sent you."

"I promise that I won't breathe it-not even to father."

Millicent played the piano for him-she played fairly; and sang for him-she sang well. Van Stopel was in the seventh heaven and was on the verge of proposing right there and then, but he lacked courage. He left, however, in an ecstasy of delight, but it did not last long. He was meditating one of his great strokes of finance and that soon resumed possession of him to the exclusion of everything else.

The next day while the elder Duke was at the factory, Frank was at the house, a note having brought him. Milly met him, beam-

"Frank," she cried, "do you want \$100,-

"Do I, Milly? Don't I, the worst kind," And he told her what her father had said. "He said the same to me, Frank. Can you realize on that mortgage of yours?"

"No, I can't, because I have. It was all paid up last week, and I'm looking around for a new investment in one lump if I can." A long conversation ensued, and Milly gave her views with great energy and decision. Frank demurred, but finally half gave

"Has any one given you any information that makes you so confident? "I promised not to tell."

"May be old Van Stopel"-

"Ask me no more questions." "Um! it is a great risk after all. I Sup

oose it were to keep going down?" "I've written on this paper what you are to do then. In fact, here are your whole di-

rections." "But how do you know-how did you learn?"

"Ask me no more questions." "Well, but"

"Don't 'but' me, Frank. We're not married, and I'm your master now. Take two hundred and fifty from me, and put it

in the pool." The Barfield, St. Barnaby and Waukeeshaw was one of those railroads begun when erything was at paper value, that ran from Barfield, which was next to nowhere, to Waukeeshaw, which was about the same kind of place, with a branch to St. Barnaby. an out of the way spot. It was a hundred miles long with its branch. Other railways fought it and refused connection; it was heavily mortgaged; its expenses a little overbalanced its receipts at times, and it had stood at nine, nominal at that, for two years. Nobody wanted it, in fact, at any price. That it would ever rise seemed impossible, and two days after Moore had se cured a contract at five per cent., and bought at nine, buyer ten days, the stock figured at eight. Some one had found out the purchase and was bearing. He had to fill up and he grew frightened. He couldn't sleep well. Milly, whose little balance of fifty was drawn on, as she insisted it should be, was sanguine. She did not believe in Van Stopel as a lover, but she had great confidence in him as an operator in stocks-It leaked out that all the leading brokers had contracts on hand to deliver large amounts of stock, and the bears went to work. But suddenly it was known that all the shares, barring a hundred or so, were locked up. Then came a startling rumor, as the stock went up twenty, thirty, forty, anything you please, that Van Stopel was behind the scenes pulling the strings.

Wall street raved. It was a corner.

Now a corner is a two-edged sword, and keen as a razor, unless managed dextrously it cuts both ways. A gang of brokers in the face of ruin are like bucks at bay. They are dangerous. But Van Stopel was master of his art. He did not desire to ruin anybody, if the result was to destroy his profits. With a noble magnanimity not pro perly appreciated by this evil generation he compromised at 50. His gains only amounted to a few millions. The street breathed easier. Moore, who did the same thinghad to in fact, for when the lion roars the

The day after all was over, Peter Duke came into the counting-room and examined all the letters of the morning. Suddenly he tapped his bell and sent for Mr. Moore, but

cat cries, breathed very fast with astonish-

the manager had gone to Wall street. "What takes him there? Send him in when he comes," and at the word Moore entered.

"Oh, you're here, are you? I have a letter here from Jenkins. How did that last invoice of fat turn out?"

"Lovely, sir; lovely. Everything is love ly, and the goose"-"What is the matter with you, Moore? You seem excited."

The old soap boiler turned his chair around and gazed on the young man, who

went on with his talk. "Didn't you say, sir, that I could have Miss Millicent whenever I was able to set-

tle \$100,000 on her?" "Of course I did, but stop nonsense and

"That's just what I say, papa," said

go into business."

Milly, who come in as he spoke, "stop nonsense and go to business." "What do you want?" Frank thrust a bank book into the old

man's hand. Mr. Duke opened it and looked up in astonishment. "Nassau Bank! a hundred and eighty

odd thousand! Why where did you get it?" "Bought B., S. and W.-buyer 10, and so on." "Gambling in stocks, and the firm's mor

ey going through your hands!" "I beg your pardon, Mr. Duke, but I use

my own money. I never was in the stree before, and I shan't go again." And then he told the story of his venture and the great stroke of the great operator.

"But how did you know? Did he take von in?" "No, but"-he was going to say-"Milly

took him in," but he didn't. He merely added. "I had a hint from Milly." Duke whistled, and then he laughed [Gentle reader, sir or madam, don't interrupt me by asserting that Milly's trick was

am telling a story, not discussing a question of morals.] "You'll keep your promise?" inquired

Moore, anxiously.

"My daughter shall never marry a manager of a soap works. "But you said,"-exclaimed the couple. "Of course, I said, and I say now, you

are discharged as manager." Frank's countenance fell, and Milly look ed reproach. "I can't get along very well without you, and I'll compromise," said Duke, with a twinkle in his eye. "Philip has one-fourth

interest in the concern. I'll let you have another fourth the day you settle that hundred thousand on Milly. She shan't marry a mere manager, but I have no objection to a partner in the firm as a son-in-law."-T. D. English in N. Y. Sun.

KATHERINE SPRAGUE.

What the Marriage Lottery Brought

F. B. Carpenter, Washington correspondent of the Cleveland Leader, has some interesting things to say about Mrs. Kate Chase, formerly the wife of Ex-Governor Sprague. When in Washington lately, she was superintending the removal of her father's remains to Ohio. She looks very well, and shows little signs of age or trouble. She was dressed in black and it was a common remark that she had lost but little of the beauty for which she is so famous. She has much of the features of her father, and it has been often said that her ability is such that had she been a man she would have shone as he did. The greatest mistake of her life was in the marrying of Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island. It was not long after the marriage that she discovered this. Sprague's temper was entirely incompatible with hers. His rude actions cut into her finer feelings. I remember an instance which was told at the time of her divorce. It happened early in the sixties, and he annoyed her both at home and in society. It was at a dinner given by President Lincoln in honor of Chief Justice Chase shortly after his appointment as head of the Supreme Court. Chase sat at Mrs. Lincoln's right hand, and Kate Chase Sprague was seated at other side of the table just site; Senator Sprague escorted a distinguished lady to the dinner room, and his seat was a little bit further down the table. Shortly after the dinner began it was seen that Sprague had been drinking. He had taken a cocktail or so before coming to the White House, and the mixing of the whisky with the wine he found there reduced him to an intoxicated condition. Before the fish had been passed, his tongue grew thick in his mouth, and at the serving of the first entree it was seen that he had sunk back in his chair and was breathing heavily in a drunken sleep. At this moment, Mrs. Sprague saw him. She became pale, but did not lose her head. She went on with her conversation as gayly as though her husband was the brightest man at the dinner table. But a moment later she caught her father's eye and by glance called his attention to the situation. Chief Justice Chase said in a low tone to Mrs. Lincoln: "I see that Senator Sprague is ill. Will you kindly have the butler assist him into the cloak room?" Mrs. Lincoln whispered to a waiter, and the drunken senator was quietly removed. He slept upon the sofa during the whole of the evening, and was taken home in his carriage still in a drunken stupor. This event is one that happened in public. A man who will so forget himself at a White House dinner, must have been a perfect boor at home, and there is little

more sinned against than sinning. General von Moltke lives in great simplicity on his estate at Creisau, Silesia, and is hale and hearty. He rises at six o'clock every morning, and passes much of his time in looking after his field laborers. He has constantly in his hand an axe, which he uses in lopping and trimming trees.

doubt that Kate Chase Sprague was

MRS. RUTH BROWN, Coldwater, Mich., it you write enclosing a stamp, will tell you it is true that in July, 1885, she "was suddenly Paralyzed, and became entirely Blind, as her doctors claimed, from an Enlargement and Inflammation of the Kidneys and Liver. She was in an unconscious state for two weeks; face and body bloated, with agonizing Pain; could not keep anything on her stomach; irregular action of the heart. Physicians pronounced her case incurable. Within a few weeks the Paralysis left her Bloat went down, Enlargement of the Liver Subsided, action of the heart became regu-lar and she became well in three months and has felt in good condition ever since." Warner's safe cure did this amazing work for her and she will tell you so.

A DREADFUL FRIGHT.

"Dop't call me for breakfast in the morning." This instruction was given to a servant in the hall who had just shown the speaker into the room which I occupied on the third floor of the hotel.

The new-comer closed and secured the door, deposited his valise and overcoat on the floor and turned up the gas, while I, who had been awakened by his entrance, lay blinking at the light which glared in my face. As the clerk told me they were crowded and he would probably have to put some one else in my room when the 12:40 express arrived, I was not surprised or alarmed at this midnight intrusion.

The stranger was a man, of perhaps 30 years of age; he was above medium height, of athletic build, clean shaved except a blonde mustache, and had the manner and general appearance which would lead a casual observer to denominate him as one of that variegated class commonly known as commercial tourists.

Having completed my mental criticism of him, I was about to close my eyes and endeavor to resume my muchneeded repose—as I had to take the train at 4 a. m.—when, catching for the first time a good view of the face bad and the whole set were plunderers. I in the light, I noticed a gloomy and troubled look on his countenance. It was evident that a great weight of sorrow, some galling burden of grief, rested on his mind.

His was not the weary and jaded look of one who is worn out with long travel. No; it was sad, gloomy and despondent, yet fierce, determined and desperate. It was calculated to arouse the curiosity and sympathy, but at the same time to overawe the prying scrutiny, and to repel the proffered sympathy, of the observer.

Though at first somewhat vexed at being abruptly aroused and kept awake at this hour of the night by this uninvited guest and room-mate, my impatience had now given way to curiosity; and I lay in silent wonder eyeing the strange man who had not yet taken any notice of me or seemed to be aware of my presence. Nothing but excessive mental torture and great travail of spirit could produce on the countenance an expression so pitiably and yet so frightfully desperate.

As in gloomy and meditative silence he undressed himself, with a considerable effort drew off his trim, narrowtoed gaiters and prepared to retire; I wondered what mighty grief it was that fastened itself upon him; what wrongs he had suffered, what disappointment encountered, or what crime he had committed that now arose like a gaunt spectre before him and wrung his soul in torture. He at last seemed ready to retire, but instead of doing so opened his valise, which lay at his feet. and, after running over its contents for a while, took out a razor and began strapping it on the palm of his hand.

As I looked at his face, now darker and more determined than ever, at the bright blade which ghittered in the light, and his neck, now bared to his breast, an appalling possibility flashed into my mind: Is he about to end his sufferings-to quiet the pangs of remorse with the horrible and cowardly crime of self-murder? Is he about to thrust his blackened soul into the presence of his Maker with this crowning act of wickedness? Am I to witness a horrible and bloody deed?

I could scarcely restrain myself from springing up and crying out, yet I almost feared to breathe lest I should attract his attention. Transfixed with terror and alarm, I lay, convulsively clutching the butt of my revolver beneath my pillow, and watching his every motion, as with demoniacal deliberation he continued strapping the razor on the palm of his hand, now drawing it across his thumb-nail, now holding it toward the light to inspect the keenness of its edge. He soon laid the razor upon the table, again turned to his valise and after a moment's search took out a slender vial containing

some dark liquid. It was now clearly evident that he was bent upon self-destruction, yet it was with some relief that I saw that he had chosen a milder method of taking his life. I was seized with an impulse to spring forward and snatch the razor from his reach, and, if possible to thwart him in the fell design upon his own life. I would reason and plead with him, I would tell him to meet the trials and hardships of life bravely-to brace up and be a man.

But no: perhaps he would turn on me in his desperation and frenzy! I was physically no match for this man; there might be two dead men in the room next morning instead of one! I shuddered at the thought.

He had changed his position in the room, so that I could no longer see him unless I should rise up in the bed, and this would attract his attention to me. Fearing my own safety, and undecided as to what I should do, I waited and listened for some moments-wretched moments they were, of terrible suspense.

Now and then I heard a muttered blasphemy. I was sure I could smell some powerful drug but could not tell what it was. At last, unable longer to endure the tortures of suspense, I arose to a sitting posture. At the same instant he turned out the light and with an oath of fiendish exultation sprang into his bed.

I do not know how long I sat there, bewildered and stupified, staring at the impenetrable darkness around me. I vainly endeavored to reconcile and account for the mysterious conduct and appearance of the strange man.

For a while I heard him rolling uneasily upon his bed, and then all was still. The air, now laden with the odor of some strong drug, seemed close and stiffing, the darkness was oppressive, the death-like stillness was painful. At last I heard breathing-faint

and low at first, then more distinct, then labored and heavy. The powerful narcotic had begun its fatal task! The victim of his own mad deed now slept the sleep that would end in

death.

Reproaching myself for my stupid inaction, I sprang from my bed and hurriedly lighted the gas. Near it lay the vial partly emptied. I picked it up. nervously raised it to the light and read on the label: "Dr. Squedunk's Corn

No, I didn't kill him as he slept, neither did I draw the razor across my own throat, but I must admit that, as I crawled back into bed with a disgust bigger than a bay steer, I seriously contemplated both.

But how about the razor? I didn't ask him, but suppose it was ignominiously misused to pare his corns.

Henry Ward Beecher in France.

Henri Ward Beecher, pastor of Plymouth Rock, Brooklyn, the most eloquent, the most entertaining, and the most original preacher in the United States, arrived in Paris this morning. He comes to us after a six weeks' sojourn in England, where our neighbors, under the delightful spell of his eloquence, forgot their traditional antipathy for the nephews of Uncle Sam. The excellent Reverend Beecher in nowise represents the typical Puritan pastor, with lean, long, dry face, mournful as a rainy day. He is a small stout man, with a laughing, rubicund face, a lover of good cheer, and an incomparable story-teller and conversationalist. He is an orator of the first order, one of the most curious personalities of the new continent, and he deserves a better reception from us than even that which we extended to M. Daly's troupe.

parish since. At first his salary was but \$400 a year; to-day it is \$25,000, and with his lectures, newspaper articles and the gifts of his flock, he makes another \$20,000. But would you believe it? Rev. Ward Beecher never has a cent, and you could not listen to anything more amusing than the tribulations of the pastor with his \$50,000 a year income in trying to make both ends meet with his creditors. The reason is that the excellent man does not understand anything about money. On the first of January every year he gives his wife \$20,000 for the household expenses of the year, and then pays no no more attention to money matters. As to the other \$30,000, they remain in his pocket, or rather they go out of his pocket to pass into the tills of sellers of bric-a-brac, bibelots and so forth. But it is not the good man's fault if he buys everything, whether valuable or worthless, of this kind, that happens to be thrown in his way.-Paris Figaro.

M. Ward Beecher settled in Brook-

lyn in 1847, and has retained the same

effect that Bonanza Mackay had loaned the Bulgarian government \$2,000,000, doubtless grew out of the fact that he has been buying his wife a few dresses and his checks passing through the clearing house excited some curiosity. Such transactions may seem like government loans to people in Europe, but over here they are common matters of domestic economy. Mission . Teacher - "The object of

The report originating in Paris to the

this lesson is to inculcate obedience. Do you know what obey means?" Apt Pupil-"Yes, marm; I obey my pap." "Yes, that's right. Now tell me why you obey your father?" "He's bigger'n me." E. EVANS, president of the Lumber Ex-

change Bank, Tonawanda, N. Y., writes January 15, 1886, I was entirely prostrated, and was reduced from 176 to 126 lbs. thought I had inflammation of the large bowel. The pain was relieved only by morphine forced under the skin. My doctor treated me for inflammation and catarrh o the bowels, an affection sympathetic with disorder of the left kidney. I had distress ing pain, with night sweats, and could keep nothing on my stomach, especially liquids and was intensely thirsty. Feb. 19 I was in intense agony with pain in my left kidney. the began Warner's safe cure. In 20 min utes I was relieved. I refused the doctor's medicines thereafter. I finally passed large stone from the bladder, then my pains eased." If you write Mr. Evans, enclose stamp for reply.

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Gives New Life to the Sick and Debilitated

They never fail to permanently benefit or cure Heart Disease. Paralysis, Constipation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Asthma, Catarrh, Impotency, Female Troubles, Nervous and General beblity, all Throat, Lung, Spinal, Liver and Kidney Diseases; positively curing eight out of every ten cases of Diabetes and Bright's; also Consumption where enough vitality is left for any human agency to act upon with success.

Vests (average size), \$30; Lung Shields, \$10; Belts, \$10; Scrotal Suspensories, \$5; Chest Shields \$5; Soles, \$1. A pair of soles free with every \$10 purchase. For belts, give size of waist; for soles give size of shoe. Our references are all who have worn our shields. Circulars, etc., free.

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No. 24960. State of Michigan. The Circuit Court for the County of Wayne.

DENNIS BREEN VS. In attachment. WILLIAM H. GALLAGHER.)

Notice is hereby given that on the sixth day of November, 1886, a writ of attachment was duly is with the sixth of the county of the county of Wayne at the suit of Dennis Breen, above named plaintiff, and against the lands tenements, goods and chattels, moneys and effects of William H. Gallagher, the above named defendant, for the sum of two thousand dollars, which said writ was returnable on the 7th day of December, 1886.

WILLIAM F. ATKINSON,
Dated December 9th, 1886.

Qur \$15 Shot Gun now \$10.

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All kinds Guns guaranteed lower than elsewhere. Send stamp for illustrated catalogue. POWELL & Clerkett, 180 Main \$4. Cincianati, Ohia.

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THE SEASON.

"Shaven actor, 'leading lady,' Pert ' soubrette ' and ' first old man,' Starting in 'combinations

Brightly view the season's plan. "High their hopes of one-night triumphs: Every week 'the ghest will walk.' Happy-hearted, gay 'barn stormers,' Listen to their cheerful talk!

"Ah! the blasts of bleak December! Ah, the nights that know no suppers! See the motley, sad procession Marching homeward on its uppers!"

TWO TRAGEDIANS.

LAWRENCE BARRETT, MANAGES BOOTH.

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An Inside Glimpse of the Lives of Two Leading Characters.

There was a tap on the door of Lawrence Barrett's private parlor at the Hotel Lafayette, one morning recently at nine o'clock, and one of the colored bell-boys entered with a telegram in his hand. Barrett was sipping a cup of French coffee. He set his cup on the little table before him, tore open the brown envelope covered with big blue letters and a picture of a messenger boy running his legs off, and then the actor's brow knitted for an instant, relaxed, and in a jiffy he had answered the telegram. It was from Edwin Booth. Barrett is his manager and besides acting six nights a week and two matinees he has his own company to look after and Booth's too. Half an hour later another telegram came and that also was quickly asnswered. Then Mr. Barrett began to open a pile of letters that had just come by post. He read about twenty letters 'quickly and by noon he had written replies to a dozen of them. Then he had breakfast and at one o'clock he was off to the Chestnut Street opera house where he Constitut Street opera house where he conducted a rehearsal of George H. Boker's new play. At four, the actor was off for awalk to Fairmont Park and back. He seldom drives. Dinner at 6:30 and at 7:30 he was back in his dressing room at the constitution. dressing room at the opera house. At midnight hewas walking to his hotel with George H. Boker, after having played the "Merchant of Venice" and "David Garrick." That was the day's work, not a lazy minute from the time he got up until he went to bed at midnight. He rises at 6:30 and goes through about the same programme every day. He doesn't drink nor smoke, and always retires as soon as his night's work is done, believing in doing his thinking and managerial work in daytime. Mr. Barrett, besides this has found time in the past two or three months to write biographies of Macready, Forest and Edwin Booth, which will shortly ap-pear in the fourth volume of "Lives of the Actors."

Booth was visiting Barrett at the latter's country place, at Cohassett, in the summer '85. It was a hot, lazy day and the two tragedians, who have been very intimate since they were quite young and inexperienced actors, sat on Barrett's porch and the conversation drifted into shop talk and Booth complained that harsh criticisms had been made shout his company's support made about his company's support.

"The trouble is," said Barrett,

"there's too much time spent in managing you on the outside and not enough attention paid to stage managing."

aging."
"Will you try managing me?" said

Booth, smiling.

"I will," said Barrett.

It was settled then and there, and Barrett immediately selected a good company for Booth. Since then he has managed the tragedian personally and with the aid of several lieutenants.

"I picked out men and women whom I knew to be earnest workers," said Mr. Barrett. "I knew that Booth himself was all right, that all that was necessary was to announce his coming and players who were to support him. I have watched that part of Booth's tour this season carefully. He is having an unusually brilliant season, which extended over forty weeks, from Maine to California. He is playing with great warmth and writes me enthusiastically on his successful season.'

and Lawrence Barrett will be seen all of next season on the same stage in the same plays. Mr. Barrett declined to say positively that he and Booth would play together. He admitted that he and Booth had been thinking about it, but that the plans had not developed into a certainty. A friend of Mr. Barrett's, however, said that the two great tragedians would begin their seasons together next year in New York; that the largest and best company ever brought together would sup-port them, and that the prices would be about double the regular rates of admission. It is known that Mr. Barrett has already been looking the theatrica field over and noting with his mind's eye actors whom he will probably se-cure if the scheme is carried out. As to the success of the undertaking Mr. Barrett had little to say, preferring not to talk about plans that haven't been thoroughly matured. He is satisfied, however, that the undertaking would be a financial success, and that a season of forty weeks could be played in the principal cities to big houses

Mr. Barret is very much in love with George H. Boker's new play, "Calaylos. e scene is laid in Spain, just after expulsion of the Moors from Granada in the fifteenth century. Barrett, of course, plays the title role, and he says it is even a better play than Mr. Boker's creation of "Francesca di Rimini." The company have just begun rehearsing it, and it will be rehearsed every day for the next eight weeks. It will be produced for the first time in Washington in the early part of December, and will be played here for the first time next February.

"Why don't I play it here for the first time?" said Mr. Barrett. "Because a play has to produce itself. I wouldn't think of producing a play until every part has been thoroughly rehearsed down to the most minor character. Eight weeks of rehearsing will make my company familiar with their parts. Then I shall have no fear of the play not going smoothly. I would rather rehearse it for a year than run the risk of a single hitch on the first inght. Mr. Barrett was asked about the

rising generation of actors. "It's hard to tell about a new actor," he said. "A great tragedian may spring up in one night. I cannnot tell you how a great actor becomes a great actor. Of course, it's study and hard ow the world finds him out I don't now. He becomes great suddenly."
Mr. Gotthold, Barrett's leading man,

"Is Barrett a strict stage manager?"
"Yes, the strictest I ever saw, and it's all the better for the company and the play. He sees to everything and consequently everything is perfect.— Philadelphia Times.

THE LAND OF LIBERIA.

THE EXPERIENCE OF AN EMIGRANT.

An Alabama Colored Man Gives a Discou fied to Live and be Buried in America

Anderson Jones (colored) returned to this city a few weeks ago from Liberia, in Africa, where he went in the spring of 1885. He is now at home in Montgomery, and says he is here to stay. He is stopping at his father's, out beyond the Women's Home, in the eastern portion of the city. An Advertiser reporter went out to see him yesterday, and from his own lips heard the story of the travels and trials and stay in the land that does not flow with milk and honey.
"I left Montgomery on Feb. 24. 1885,

one year ago last February, for New York, accompanied by my wife and two children. We sailed from New York for Liberia on the last day of February. In our party there were fifty emigrants, including men, women, and children. We had a very pleasant voyage, and landed at Monrovia, Liberia, on April 4. We went to Liberia under direction of the Colonization Society of Washington. The society furnished us, according to promise, with provisions to last us six months. After we reached our destination we had our land surveyed, and set about to build houses and settle. As for my part, I soon found that the rainy season was too close at hand, and I did not have time to settle on the land set apart for me. I then got two acres from another man in the settlement, and built a little house in which I lived while there. I planted and raised a few potatoes, and we ate them and enjoyed them. The house I built was ten by fifteen feet. I built it with small poles and covered it with bamboo. The rainy season set in about May 1, and continued until along some time in November. Sometimes the rainfall would be steady for a week or two, and then it would slack up an hour or two a day and commence again. But for six months we had no sunshine or dry weather, and during all that time we were confined in-doors, and could not do anything in the way of outdoor work to earn a living. In the fall the rainy spell ends, and then there

the summer months here." There are many things that must make an American feel very much out of place in Africa. Continuing the tale of his bitter experience, Anderson

is nothing but drought and hot sun-

shine for six months. We had no win-

"In cultivating the soil, the settlers, as well as the natives, have to do all the work with hoes. There are no horses or mules or cattle in that country. In some of the oldest settlements they have a few cattle, but they are very small and dwarfish. A fullgrown cow in Africa is no larger than a year-old calf in this country. In the settlement where we lived I never saw but the one poor little calf, and not a single horse or mule in the country. I was sick about three months, and was greatly troubled with bloodthirsty little insects known as jiggers. They are smaller than a flea and far more than a flea and far more smaller. They attack a victim on settlement where we lived I never saw troublesome. They attack a victim on the feet while he sleeps and work their way into the flesh, forming bad sores, I saw many people with several of their of a snort, and the man whose duty it toes fairly eaten off by the little pests. was to swallow the clarionet pulled In my sickness I had no medicine and seven or eight inches of the instrument no physician. There was no doctor in the settlement, except herb doctors, who make their own medicine. People in that country can't make money, and it takes hard digging to make a little man who is employed by the Coloniza-tion Society to issue provisions to the settlers swindled us out of supplies for wings for a moment, and when he

we needed help most. "The people over there don't much like for settlers to come away. But they can't raise any objections, and the natives are all peaceable. When a man decides to leave he has to post a written at first intended to do. notice of his intentions in a public place for ten days and get a passport from the Government. I wrote letters to my people here and received replies. The letters go and come around by English steamers. I was bent on com-English steamers. I was bent on com-ing back to Alabama, though I had no money and no means of making it. My relatives here and in Texas sent us \$100, and we sold our best clothes to raise \$25. We did not have to pay fare for our little girl, and only \$25 for the boy and \$50 each for myself and wife. We took passage on the bark Mon-We took passage on the bark Monrovia, and sailed from Liberia on July 7. landing in New York on Aug. 8. and in Montgomery on Sept. 5. I had no cause to leave this country, and now since I am at home in Alabama once more, I will not bother about going off again to go anywhere.

again to go anywhere."

Anderson Jones is thirty-six years old. Anderson is above the average of his race in point of intelligence. His wife is a light mulatto woman. They have two children. They had one child born in Africa, which died early and was buried there. Anderson says that believe in a progression of the control of the contr Liberia is a mighty poor country to live in, and there are many other American negroes there who would come back if they could. He thinks this is God's country and is willing to live his life out and be buried here. He comes home sick with fever, and is getting well slowly .- Montgomery Adver-

MRS. J. T. RICHEY, 562 4th Avenue. Louisville, Ky., was a confirmed invalid for eleven years, daily expecting death. Doctors ronounced her trouble to be neuralgia. female complaints and every other known disease. For months her left side was paralyzed. Could neither eat nor walk. Finalto use Warner's safe cure, and November 18, when a girl, and feel about twenty years younger. Warner's safe cure has worked live for many years, so that but few a miracle in my case." Mrs. Richey will have withered when the plant has gladly answer stamped inquiries.

A THEATER EXPERIENCE. THE REFINING INFLUENCES OF THE

IMPROVED DRAMA. Bill Nye Gets Down to the Rottom Facts

of Stage Horrors and the Khan-Khan,

Those were troublesome times, indeed, when we were trying to settle up the new world and a few other matters at the same time. Little do the soft-eyed sons of pros-

perity understand to-day, as they walk the paved streets of the west under the cold glitter of the electric light, surrounded by all that can go to make life sweet and desirable, that not many years ago on that same ground their fathers taught the untutored savage by night and chased the bounding buffalo by day.

All, all is changed. Time in his restless and resistless flight has filed away those early years in the county clerk's office and these times are not the old times. With the march of civilization, I notice that it is safer for a man to attend a theater than in the early days of the wild, wooly west. Time has made it easier for one to go to the opera and bring his daylight home with him than it used to be.

It seems but a few short years since my room-mate came home one night with a long red furrow plowed along the top of his head, where some gentleman at the theater had shot him by mistake. My room-mate said that a tall man had objected to the pianoist and suggested that he was playing pianissimo when he should have played fortissimo, and trouble grew out of this which had ended in the death of the ianoist and the injury of several dis-

interested spectators.

And yet the excitement of knowing that you might be killed at any moment made the theater more attractive, and instead of scaring men away it rather induced patronage. Of course it prevented the attendance of ladies who, were at all timid, but it did not cause any falling off in the receipts. Some thought it aided a good deal, especially where the show itself didn't have much

The Bella Union was a pretty fair sample of the theater in those days. It was a low wooden structure, with a per-petual band on the outside, that played gay and festive circus tunes early and often. Inside you could poison your soul at the bar and see the show at one and the same price of admission. In an adjoining room silent men joined the hosts of faro and the timid tender-foot gamboled o'er the green.

I visited this place of amusement one evening in the capacity of a reporter ter, and the only cool weather came for the paper. I would not admit this, even at this late day, only that it has been overlooked by Mr. Talmage since; and if he goes through such an ordeal in the interest of humanity, I might be during the rainy spell, in what we call forgiven for going there professionally to write up the show for our amuse-

ment column.
The programme was quite varied.
Negro minstrelsy, sleight-of-hand, opera
bouffe, high tragedy, and that oriental
style of quadrille called the khan-khan, if my sluggish memory be not at fault, formed the principal attractions of the

evening.
At about 10:30 or 11 o'clock the khankhan was produced upon the stage. In the midst of it a tall man rose up at the back of the hall, and came firmly down the aisle with a large, earnest revolver in his right hand. He was a powerfully

out of his face and looked wildly around. The gentleman who had been agitating the feelings of the bass viol laid it down on the side, crawled in behind it, and spread a sheet of music

The stage manager came forward to something to eat. I had a little money the footlights and inquired what was when I went there, but everything was wanted. The tall man with the selfso high that it was soon gone. The cocking credentials answered simply:

"By Dasherty Blank to Blank Blank

twenty days, and just at a time when came forward he also had a large musical instrument such as Mr. Remington used to make before he went into the type-writer business. I can still re-member how large the hole in the barrel looked to me, and how I wished that I had gone to the meeting of the Liverary club that evening, as I had

Literature was really more in my line than the drama. I still thought that it was not too late, perhaps, and so I rose and went out quietly so as not to disturb any one, and as I went down the aisle the tall man and stage

manager exchanged regrets. I looked back in time to see the tall man fall in the aisle with his face in the sawdust and his hand over his breast. Then I went out of the theater in an aimless sort of way, taking a northeastely direction as the crow flies. I do not think I ran over a mile or two in this way before I discovered that I was going directly away from home. I rested awhile and then

On the street I met the stage manager and the tall, dark man just as they were coming out of the Moss Agate saloon. They said they were very sorry to notice that I got up and came away at a point in the programme where they had introduced what they had regarded as the best feature of the

show. This incident had a great deal to do with turning my attention in the di-direction of literature instead of the

drama.
But I am glad to notice that many of the horrors of the drama are being gradually eliminated as the country gets more thickly settled, and the gory tragedy of a few years ago is gradually giving place to the refining influences of the "Tin Soldier" and "A Rag of the "Tin Soldier" and "A I Baby."—Bill Nye, in Chicago News.

A Century Plant.

The century plant is the American aloe. Its botanical name is Agave Americana, and it is called the maguey in South America, and in Mexico the mezcal. It is a plant of the cactus ly the doctors gave her up. She then began kind, having a short stem, which terminates in a circular cluster of fleshy, 1885, she wrote "I am as well to-day as sharp pointed, blueish green leaves, covered with spines. Each of these

hundred years, wherefore the name "century plant" is used. The period of maturity of the plant varies generally, according to climate, from ten to seventy years. In tropical countries it rapidly attains its perfect state, but in colder climates, where it is cultivated as an exotic, it often requires a full century to reach its maturity. As soon as it does so, it sends up a stem, which grows to a height of forty feet, and sends out numerous branches. forming a perfect cylindrical pyramid. and each is crowned with a cluster of greenish yellow flowers, which continue n perfect bloom for several months. This blossoming is never repeated; as soon as the flowers fall the plant withers and dies. The plant grows through all the central part of the American continent, from Mexico to Chili, flourishing alike in sandy plains at the level of the sea and mountain plateaus ten thousand feet above. Various parts of the plant are put to different uses. From its sap, drawn from deep incisions in its stem, is made pulque (poolka), a fermented liquor with very intoxicating qualities, and from this is obtained, by distillation, the vinomezcal, a drink pleasant to the taste, but a powerful intoxicant, and otherwise injurious to those using it. From

the leaf fibres a coarse flax is made.

The dried flower stem make a thatch

which is perfectly impervious to rain.

Soap-balls are made from an extract of

the leaves, and from the center of the

stem, longitudinally, a substitute is ob-

tained for a hone or razor strop, which,

owing to fine particles of silica con-

tained in it, has the property of putting

a very fine edge upon steele. Never Heard Daniel Webster. Daniel Webster once made a great speech before an audience of thousands in a natural amphitheatre among the Green mountains in Vermont. A writer recently visited the spot and found it a wilderness. "The desolation was perfect, and as a bear, utterly indifferent to our presence, shambled across the road in front of us, we were still more impressed with the fact that the wilderness, with its accustomed inhabitants, had long resumed its ancient reign. Driving along for a mile or two, we saw a solitary shanty and a forsaken looking man who had just finished milking a starved cow. We stopped and asked him if he knew the spot where Webster had spoken. 'Webster-who was him?' 'Why, he was a great American orator, who made a speech somewhere around here many years ago.' 'I never hern on he,

VARIETIES.

an' I've been heren for moren thirty

vear."-Boston Post.

TOO ABSENT-MINDED .- A friend was dining with Dickens and Forster once, and after dinner acceded to a request of the novelist. who became, as was not unusual with him Diekens took his companions into all sorts of strange places and queer haunts peopled by the originals of those many quaint minor characters who appear as "supers" in his works. Every one seemed to recognize in Dickens a kindred soul, and was ready to pass the time of day " or exchange some characteristic remark with him. The repetition of these calls had a naturally enlivening effect on the callers. Finally it became time to go home. Before doing so, however, Dickens suggested oysters and stout. The suggestion was cordially received, and the trio adjourned to an oyster shop. Dickens paid for this dissipation with a sovereign, but took up, instead of the change, a pat of fresh butter and slipped it quite contentedly into his trousers' pocket. Not until they were seated in the drawing-room with the ladies did the dark gray line running down one leg

warmest and most generous of men. VERY LIKE HIS PA .- He was the son of worthy Chicagoan, and he had just returned from college. The father was a brusque matter-of-fact man, who had no liking for anything dudish, and he noticed with sorrow that his son returned with bangs and various other insights of dudedom. The old gentle man surveyed him critically when he appear ed in the office, and then blurted out:

of his light continuations like a regimental

stripe betray the secret deposit. The yielding

butter had melted at the touch of one of the

"Young man, you look like a fool." Just at that moment, and before the young man had made a fitting reply, a friend walked

"Why, halloo, George, have you returned?" he asked. "Dear me, how much you resem ble your father."

"So he has just been telling me," replied the youth. And from that day to this the old gentleman has found no fault with bangs

THE hero of the story went away on an ex ended trip and returned just in time to attend the wedding of his partner. Wishing to show his good will, he sent the happy couple wedding present, and at the wedding reception stepped gallantly forward to pay his re-

"I hardly feel like a stranger," he said in his sweetest tones, addressing the bride; "in fact I feel as though I ought to be quite well to hold himself up by clinging to one of the acquainted with my partner's wife, since he he was only a little full and thought that a as often done me the honor to read to me extracts from his dear Susie's letters." The faces of the husband and the speaker

were studies as the bride drew herself up and aid emphatically and distinctly: "I beg your pardon, sir; my name

THE celebrated Parisian mystifier, Romieu eceived one day a manuscript play from a young author, accompanied by the following ote: "Monsieur, I send you the enclosed which I beg you will be kind enough to read attentively. I accept beforehand any alterations or corrections you may think proper to suggest; but at the same time, it may be as well to let you know that I am exceedingly and leave you the choice of weapons."

THOUGHTLESS people who imagine that girlhood is tree from the cares and anxieties of mature years, will be surprised to know that the spring time of existence also complains of its trials and petty miseries. "My "but then she has none of my troubles. Her the story is true.

reached its maturity. It is a popular hair curls naturally and is never out of crimp error that this only occurs once in a in the worst fog imaginable, and when exposed to the sun she burns a fashionable terra-cotta color, of a tender shade, with little or no red in it."

There was a company of gentlemen engaged in a little game of poker in a prominent gentleman's parlor one night lately. It grev late, and fears were expressed by the party that they were trespassing upon the kind ness of the mistress of the house, who, by the way, was not present. "Not at all, gentlemen-not at all! Play as long as you please. I am Czar here!" said the master of the

"Yes, gentlemen, play as long as you please!" said a silvery voice, and all rose, as WHY one remedy can affect so many cases is this: The diseases have a common cause, and a remedy that can affect the cause, permanently cures all the diseases. Unlike any other organ in the body, the Kidney when diseased, may itself be free from pain, and the mistress of the house stood before them. Play as long as you please, gentlemen! But, as it is nearly one o'clock, the Czar is going to bed!" And he went.

"DIDN'T you know any better than to be have as you did last night at the party?" inquired Colonel Biceps of Colonel Calkins, you made a regular fool of yourself." "] did. did I?" replied Calkins. "Most assured ly you did. I was really ashamed of you.' That's all right. You say I made a fool of myself. That puts the whole responsibility of being a fool on my own shoulders. Nov with you it is different. The man who would blame you for being a fool would blame nigger because his hair curled."

An eminent judge, while going circuit or one oceasion, was asked by the landlord of his hotel how he slept. He replied, dogmatically: "In union is strength, a fact of which some of your inmates appear to be un aware: for, had they been unanimous last night they could easily have pushed me out of bed." "Fleas!" the landlord exclaimed affecting great astonishment. "I was not aware that I had a single flea in my house.' "I don't believe you have," retorted his lordship; "they are all married, I think, and have uncommonly large families."

the North River the other evening on a Pen sylvanta ferry-boat which is illuminated by the Edison electric light. Stopping suddenly in the centre of the cabin, the old lady pointed to the peculiar pear-shaped globes containing the incandescent light and exclaimed: Say, John, just look at them lamps! That's the first time I ever saw oil burning upside down!"-N. Y. Commercial.

A PATERNAL REBUKE.-Boy-Do put a cove on a different "lay," father; I'm tired o' this. I ain't sold a blessed set of studs al the morning." Father-No, I should think not. Wot d'yer mean a-standin' about at a corner like this, where nothing but a set of under-paid lawyers' clerks passes, as can't afford no lunch, much less studs. You ain' got no soul for a 'igh art business, nor a mine above a cat's meat barrer.

Scarlet fever-A desire to paint the town. In the race of life it doesn't take very long for poverty to overtake laziness.

Silence may be golden, but it doesn't nec sarily make a millionaire of a mule.

"A charge to keep I have," was the song of the old gun that no one knew was loaded. "What is water the best remedy for?" asks

Homer Green is writing a sequel to his story, "What My Lover Said." It will be entitled, "Is the Dog Tied Up?"

"See, mamma!" exclaimed a little girl, as she looked out of the window during a snow storm. "See the popped rain coming down!" "I'm 'fraid of the dark!" said Baby, snuggling up to mamma one night. "Why?" asked mamma. "'Cause it comes so close to

Teacher—What did the Puritans come to this country for? Pupil—To worship God in their own way and make everyone else do the

New England calls itself the nose of the continent. We should think having all that

A cynical bachelor says a woman is a goodeal like the accordeon. You can draw he out, but she "makes music," if you attempt

"Well, Thomas, you say you have a recom-mend?" "Waal, yas, sah; I brought my fadah 'long to recommen' me; he's knowed me all my life, sah."

"What time did John go away last night, Mary Ann?" "It was a quarter of twelve, father." "Three," she said to herself, "are a quarter of twelve."

It is no longer regarded as proper in polite circles to say a person has a wrinkled face. The correct thing is to speak of a person with a corduroy countenance.

The only Indians in this country who never go on a rampage and never give the govern-ment any trouble are the wooden. Indians in front of the tobacconists's windows.

"Why," exclaimed the professor, picking up the tail of a shad, "is this like a famous French emperor?" "Give it up," answered the doctor. "Because it's a bony-part."

"I say, Fatty," said one gamin to his fleshy companion, "is it yer mudder what makes you so fat?" "Naw, of course it hain't!" was the reply. "It's my fodder." "Yes, Mr. Oldboy," she simpered, "I have seen 27 springs. Would you think it?" "Well, yes, ma'am, I don't know but I would," Mr. Oldboy said, "and I guess some of them must have been very backward."

Wife-Why, aren't you going to wear you dress suit, my dear? Husband—Not much. The last time I wore my dress suit at a party a young woman ordered me to bring her a cup of coffee, and be quick shout it." ip of coffee, and be quick about it.

Nat and Charlie had never seen a snake before, and this morning they came running into the house very much excited. "Oh, mamma! mamma!" cried Nat, "There's a tail running along out in the garden wifou

An intoxicated man was discovered trying little lamp-post would serve his purpose as well as a full grown one.

Their position is analogous to that of Johnny Fizzletop. His mother put him in the corner because he would not say "Please." After he had been there a while she wanted to make him useful in running an errand "You may come out now, Johnny," she said in a flute-like voice. "Not till you say please mother," was the reply of the little boy.

Consumption is often only an indirec

result of deranged kidneys. "Over two years ago I became a confirmed invalid. My friends all thought I was far gone in Con sumption. I was sure the time had well nigh come when I must leave my helpless icklish as regards criticism." A few days little children motherless. With this dreadlater Romieu returned the manuscript, to- ful fact staring me in the face, I resolved to with the subjoined reply: "Monsieur, I have try Warner's safe cure. My husband tried have read your play with great attention, to dissuade me, thinking I was too far gone for anything to help me. But I took it, and in two weeks time I was like a new creature; and in four weeks I was able to resume my household duties"-at this writing I am perfectly well. Mrs. E. J. Wolf, wife of Rev. Prof. T. Wolf. D. D., editor Lutheran sister is called more jolly and good-natured Quarterly, Gettysburg, Pa. If you write than I," said sweet sixteen to her friend, her, enclose a stamp, and she will tell you

THE GIANT OF MEDICINES

The Most Effective and Popular Remedy Ever Discovered.

WHY IS IT SO EFFECTIVE IN SOMANY DIFFERENT DISEASES?

any other organ in the body, the Kidney when diseased, may itself be free from pain, and the very fact that it is not painful leads many people to deny that it is diseased. But Medical Authorities agree that it can be far gone with disease and yet give forth no pain, because it has few if any nerves of sensation, and these are the only means of conveying the sense of pain; thus unconsciously diseased it affects the entire system. We do not open a watch to see if it is going or is in good order: We look at the hands, or note the accuracy of its time. So we need not open the kidney to see if it is diseased. We study the condition of the system. Now then, KIDNEY DISEASE produces Any of the following Common and Unsuspected

SYMPTOMS: Back ache; unusual desire to urinate at night, Flutof Greasy Froth in water, Irritated, hot and dry skin; Fickle Appetite; Scalding
sensations; Acid, bitter taste, with furred tongue in the morning; Headache and Neuralgia
Abundance of pale, or scanty flow of dark-colored water; Sour Stomach;
Heartburn with Dyspepsia; Intense pain, upon sudden excitement, in the Small of the
Back; Deposit of mucous sometime after urination; Loss of Memory; Rheumatien shills and faver and Pneumonia: Dronsical swellings: Red or white brick dust. matism, chills and fever and Pneumonia; Dropsical swellings; Red or white brick dust, albumen and tube casts in the water; Constipation, alternating with Looseness Short breath, Pleurisy and Bronchial affections; Vellowish and affections; Vellowish and Short breath, Pleurisy and Bronchial affections; Vellowish and Short breath, Pleurish and Sh

Short breath, Pleurisy and Bronchial affections; Yellowish pale skin, etc.

These are only the chief disorders or symptoms caused by a diseased condition of the kidneys. Now then, isn't it clear to you that the kidneys, being the cause of all these derangements, if they are restored to health by the great specific "Warner's SAFE Cure," the majority of the above ailments will disappear? There is NO MYSTERY ABOUT IT. It does cure many bad states of the system precisely as we have indicated. Now when the kidneys are diseased, the albumen, the life property of the blood, escapes through their walls and passes away in the water, while the urea, the kidney poison, remains, and it is this kidney poison in the blood that, circulating throughout the entire body, affects every organ and produces all the above symptoms.

Therefore, we say confidently that Warner's SAFE Cure is THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED for the human race. It is the common remedy which, overcoming the common cause, removes the greatest possible number of evil effects from the system. Let us note a few of these diseases and how they are affected by kidney poison, and cured by

"WARNER'S SAFE CURE."

CONSUMPTION In a great many cases Consumption is only the effect of a diseased; if the kidneys are inactive and there is any natural weakness in the lungs, the kidney poison attacks their substance and eventually they waste away and are destroyed. Dip your finger in acid and it is burned. Wash the finger every day in acid and it soon becomes a festering sore and is eventually destroyed. The kidney poison acid in the blood has the same destructive effect upon the lungs. For this reason a person whose kidneys are ailing will have grave attacks of Pneumonia in the Spring of the year. Lung fevers, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, etc., at all seasons of the year. Rectify the action of the kidneys by Warner's SAFE Cure as many hundreds of thousands have done, and you will be surprised at the improvement in the condition of the Lungs.

IMPAIRED EYE-SIGHT Kidney acid with some persons has an especial affinity for the optic nerve, and though we have never urged it as a cure for disordered eye-sight, many persons have written us expressing surprise that after a thorough course of treatment with Warner's SAFE Cure their eyesight has been vastly improved. In fact, one of the best oculists in the

expressing surprise that after a thorough course of treatment with **Warner's Safe**Cure their eyesight has been vastly improved. In fact, one of the best oculists in the
country says that half the patients that come to him with bad eyes, upon examination he
discovers are victims of kidney disorder. We have no doubt that the reason why so many
people complain of failing eye-sight early in life is that, all unconscious to themselves,
their kidneys have been out of order for years, and the kidney poison is gradually ruining

OPIUM HABITS It is a well-known fact, recently shown anew, that opium, morphine, cocaine, whisky, tobacco and other enslaving habits capture their victims by their paralyzing effects upon the kidneys and liver. In these organs the appetite is developed and sustained, and the best authorities state that the habits cannot be gotten rid of until the kidneys and liver are restored to perfect health For this purpose leading medical authorities, after a thorough examination of all claimants for the honor of being the only specific for those organs, have awarded the prize to Warner's SAFE Cure.

RHEUMATISM Every reputable physician will tell you that rheumatism is caused or kidney poison; in others it is lithic acid, or liver poison. This acid condition is caused by inactivity of the kidneys and liver, false action of the stomach and food assimilating organs. It affects old people more than young people because the acid has been collecting in the system for years and finally the system becomes entirely acidified. These acids produce all the various forms of rheumatism. Warner's SAFE Cure acting upon the kidneys and liver, neutralizing the acid and correcting their false action, cures many cases of Rheumatism. Warner's SAFE Rheumatic Cure, alternating with the use of Warner's SAFE Cure, completes the work.

BLADDER DISORDERS Gross and other high medical authorities say that most of the bladder diseases originate with false action of the kidneys, and urinary tract. Uric acid constantly coursing through these organs inflames and eventually destroys the inner membrane, producing the interse suffering. Sometimes this kidney acid solidifies in the kidneys in the form of Gravel,

suffering. Sometimes this kidney acid solidifies in the kidneys in the form of Gravel, which in its descent to the bladder produces kidney colic. Sometimes the acid solidifies in the Bladder, producing calculous or Stone. Warner's SAFE Cure has releasted thousands of cases of inflammation and catarrh of the bladder and has effectively corrected the tendency to the formation of gravel and stone. It challenges comparison

WARNER'S SAFE CURE."

CONGESTION Congestion is a collecting together of blood in any one place. If there is loss of nervous action in any organ the blood vessels do not allow the blood to circulate and it stagnates. If this condition exists very long the collecting blood clots and eventually destroys the organ. Many persons are unconscious victims of this very common condition. The heart, determined as it is to force blood into every part of the system, has to work harder to get it through the clogged organ and eventually the heart breaks down and palpitation, excessive action, rush of blood to the head, distressing headaches, indicate that the Congestion has become chronic and is doing damage to the entire system. Congestion of the kidneys is one of the commonest of complaints and is the beginning of much chronic misery. Warner's SAFE Cure will remove it.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS What we have said about Congestion apcomplaints. They are as common as can be, and as every doctor can tell you, most of
them begin in this congestive condition of the system, which, not being regularly corrected, grows into disease and produces these countless sufferings which can be alluded to
but not described in a public print. Thousands have been negronmently award Thousands have been permanently cured.

BLOOD DISORDERS It is not strange that so many, many people write treatment with Warner's SAFE Cure their thick and turgid blood, their heavy, blotched, irritable skin, have disappeared under its potent influence. The kidney poison in the blood thickens it. It is not readily purified in the lungs, and the result is the impact of the bad, and if there is any local disease all the hadpurities come out of the surface of the body, and if there is any local disease all the badwarner's SAFE Cure is "the greatest blood purifier known." The treatment

STOMACH DISORDERS Many people complain more or less throughout the year with stomach disorders: Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Waterbrash, Heat and Distress in the Stomach, sharp pains, frequent aches, want of appetite, lack of energy. Now, these are exactly the conditions that will be produced in the stomach when the blood is filled with kidney poison. People dose themselves with all sorts of stomach reliefs, but get no better. They never will get better until they give their attention to a thorough reviving of kidney and liver action by the means of the only specific—Warner's SAFE Cure.

Only 10 March 10 March 20 March 20

CONSTIPATION, PILES These distressing ailments, more common among one class than the other, are not original disorders but are secondary to imperfect action of the kidneys and liver. The natural cathartic is bile, which is taken from the blood by the liver. If the liver fails the bile is not forthcoming and the person gets into a constipated habit. This, eventually followed by piles, is almost always an *indication of congested liver*, and a breaking down of the system. Remove the congestion, revive the liver and restore the kidneys by the use of warner's SAFE Cure and these constitutional secondary diseases disappear. HEADACHES Many people suffer untold agonies all their lives with headache.
They try every remedy in vain, for they have not struck the cause With some temperaments, kidney acid in the blood, in spite of all that can be done, wil irritate and inflame the brain and produce intense suffering. Those obstinate headaches which do not yield readily to local treatment, may be regarded quite certainly as of kidney

THESE ARE SCIENTIFIC FACTS and, from the way we have set them forth, it will plainly be seen that the statement we make, that **Warner's SAFE Cure** is the "most effective remedy ever discovered for the greatest number of human diseases" is institled. It is not a remedy without a reputation. Its sales the past year have been greater than ever, and the advertising thereof less than ever, showing incontestibly that the merit of the med icine has given it a permanent place and value.

reme has given it a permanent place and value,

People have a dreadful fear of Bright's disease, but we can tell them from our experience that it is the ordinary kidney disease, that produces no painthat is to-day the greatest enemy of the human race; great and all powerful, because in nine cases out of ten, its presence is not suspected by either the physician or the victim! The prudent man who finds himself year after year troubled with little odd aches and ailments that perplex him, ought not to hesitate a moment as to the real cause of his disease. If he will give himself thorough constitutional treatment with Warner's SAFE Cure and Warner's SAFE Pills he will get a new lease of life and justify in his own experience, as hundreds of thousands have done, that 93 per cent. of human diseases are really attributable to a deranged condition of the kidneys, and that they will disappear when those organs are restored to health.

ASK YOU! FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS WHAT THEY THINK OF

"WARNER'S SAFE CURE."

And that Great Home Monthly

HE HOUSEKEEPER

us \$1.00 and 8 cents for postage on books, and we will send you THE HOUSE.

PER (regular subscription price \$1.00 per year) and the 40 books described below
1 by mail. The books are paper bound but well printed, and would cost 1,00 cach
1 cioth. THE HOUSEKEEPER is 9 years old, has 120,000 circulation, anybody's dolar. This offer is good only to Jan. 15, 1887. To the first 50 anybody's dolar. This offer is good only to Jan. 15, 1887.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

40 BIG BOOKS

(Continued from First Page.)

attention to securing thorough National legislation, and put this in operation, and then demand of the State governments ac-

ive co-operation.

This disease, the enemy the cattle interes has to contend with, is no noisy foe, going

off like a piece of dynamite, but comes to
the attack like a stealthy serpent and if undisturbed will slowly, quietly but none the
less surely coil itself around one of the greatest industries of the country and finally crush it to death.

I am not an alarmist. I am satisfied that

the danger is upon us, and the more you, as cattle men, learn of it, the more fully will you become convinced also of this fact.

President Willets, of the Agricultural College, asked what legislation was neces sary for its speedy suppression.

Mr. Butterfield answered: We need such legislation as will provide for the payment of cattle slaughtered and regulate State rights. We demand that all cattle in an affected district be slaughtered. This is the only means of stamping out the disease.

President Willets said the disease should be immediately eradicated; that cattle raised in the west are shipped to the east, and the Commission of Animal Industry should have more power to crush out disease. He thought no State alone was able or had the power to suppress this disease.

Mr. H. H. Hinds said it was going to take million of dollars of somebody's money to crush out the disease. It is a matter of inter-State commerce. The disease had spread from Maryland to Ohio, Kentucky, Iliinois and Missouri, and its first appearance in Chicago was about two years ago, but it was not publicly known. Some of the cows in a distillery barn commenced dying and others were taken to the country eround Chicago, there spreading the disease.

Mr. C. H. Moore said he had taken the matter to the National Cattle Growers' Association. Some thought that Association knew how to deal with this disease and that was enough; but he thought people were not cofficiently educated and alarmed about the Mr. Hinds was in hope we would place

ourselves on record, urging prompt legislation giving full and sufficient power to our Sanitary Commission. Mr. Seeley said we should use all possible

means to eradicate the disease. Mr. B. B. Baker thought resolutions to that

effect should be passed by each association. Mr. Butterfield said the Sanitary Commission would do all in its power; but at present could only proceed by permission of animals, but when they do appear it is unthe stock-owners, and were liable to be stopped in their examinations at any time; that they could not guarantee pay for a single animal. He offered a motion, which was carried, that the President appoint a committee of three to draft a resolution on the subject. I. H. Butterfield, Prof. S. Johnson and C. L. Seelev were named as such committee, who reported the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

In view of the imminent danger threatening the stock interests of the nation from the contagious and incurable disease known as pleuro-pneumonia, we respectfully urge
upon and demand of our National Congress
the Immediate passage of a law for the condemnation and slaughter of every animal
that is infected with or that has been exed to this disease in the entire country d for the payment for the same out of the National treasury; and likewise suitable legislation absolutely and explicitly prohibiting the importation of cattle from any and untries where said disease exists And we further urge the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State to do all in their power to obtain such legis-

lation at the present session of Congress. Mr. W. W. Seeley gave some good ideas on feeding calves, and the value of milk of different breeds for feeding purposes; also results from feeding new and skimmed

On motion the Association proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:

President-M. L. Sweet, Grand Rapids. Vice-Pres.—C. L. Seeley, Lansing Seey. and Treas.-W. K. Sexton, Howel'. Directors for three years—G. M. Shattuck,

Pontiac, W. W. Seeley, Pontiac. On motion a vote of thanks was extended to Prof. S. Johnson for the very able paper gread by him before the Association.

On motion a committee consisting of C. L Seeley, W. W. Seeley and W. A. Rowe was appointed to select topics for discussion at the next session, and the Association then adjourned to meet at 9. a. m. the next day. WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

On the President's call to order topics on various subjects were introduced and a very lively discussion prevailed among all the members present during the hours of the meeting.

On motion the President and Secretary were requested to use their influence to induce all other Live Stock Associations in Michigan, also the Michigan Dairymen's Association, to so arrange as to hold their annual meetings in Lansing at the same time. The object is that we may become more intimately acquainted with each other. It was suggested that each association may hold its separate meetings and all unite in a joint assemblage, whereby a large number may be called out and receive mutual benefit from such an arrangement. On motion the Association adjourned subject to call of the President and Secretary.

W. K. SEXTON, Sec'v.

THE codling moth and scale insects ar proving very destructive to California apple hards. The introduction of the former pest is said to be due to the carelessness of a scientific fruit-grower," who was anxious to make experiments, and sent east for some infested fruit. This was duly sent him, and after experimenting to his heart's content, the fruit was carelessly thrown out, instead of being burned. In a short time the insects went into the experiment business on their own account, and attacked the erchard of their importer. They were rapidly spread, being cordially assisted by the "return-box system then in vogue.

* Bur how would you like to have a gentleman find the odor of tobacco on your lips when he kisses you?" somebody impulsively saked. "And how many gentlemen have you kissed in a year without tasting to-bacco on their lips?" The demure young woman who asked the last question felt that she had said too much, and the discussi ended in sudden silence.

HALE'S HONEY is the best Cough Cure, 25, 50c., \$1. GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP heals and beautifies, 25c.
GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions, 25c.
HILL'S HAIR & WHISKER DYE—Black & Brown, 50c. FIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 Minute, 26c.

Beterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, Veterinary nurgeon. Professional advice through the columns of the Michigam Farmer to all regular subscribers rese. The full name and address will be necesary that we may identify them as subscribers. The emptoms should be accurately described to ensure orrect treatment. No questions answered professionally by mail unless accompanied by a fee of me coller. Private address, No. 201 First St., Describ. Mich. scroit, Mich.

Tumor on the Jaw of Heifer.

GREGORY, Livingston Co., Mich., Dec. 9, 1886. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a two-year-old heifer that I in

ended keeping for a cow, but last August a swelling appeared on her cheek as large a goose egg. Her cheek was all right on the Monday when I salted her, but in a week the swelling appeared. A few weeks ago it broke and disharged some matter and blood and then healed up; but the swelling did not go down any. Last week it broke again, and to-day it has been bleeding clear, healthy looking blood, but the swelling is not reduced. The lump is very hard. pastured in a marsh and wood lot. She reeps in good flesh and eats well. Do you think it is a wen? What is a wen and what causes them? If you can prescribe anything that will remove the swelling, I shall be very much obliged to you.
FRANK KIRKLAND.

Answer.-From your description of the swelling on the upper jaw or posterior superior maxillary bone in your heifer, we cannet satisfactorily determine its true character; but we believe it to be a cancellated fungus, or bony tumor. As the disease is sometimes of a malignant character, it would be well to prepare the animal for the market before the general system becomes involved. Diseases of this character are so common in cattle, and so little can be done for them that is a matter of economy to turn them over to the butcher. In answer to your questions. "Do you think it is a wen." No. "What is a wen, and what causes them?" Answer: A wen is an encysted indolent sack, or tumor, slow in growth, painless, smooth internally, and containing matter different in character, from a watery fluid to a thick cheesy matter, sometimes like suct, curdled milk, etc. These tumors are usually round, soft and movable. They are located under the skin, and are readily removed by the use of a scalpel. The animal's health is not affected by their presence. It is a disease rarely found in our domestic animals, but when they do appear it is under the thin portions of the skin, particularly about the nostrils.

19 about the nostrils.

10 befects of the U. S. Army Veterinary

11 to state of the U. S. Army Veterinary

12 to and \$13.50; two at \$13.50; two at \$15.50; and \$11.50; one at \$16.50; and \$11.50; and \$12.50; and \$13.50; two at \$15.50; and \$

System

It is to be deplored that the position of Veterinary Surgeon in the U.S. army is anything but a desirable one. Without proper rank and sufficient pay, he cannot command respect nor the obedience necessary to the carrying out of his orders, and he is debarred the society of the officers. In European armies, on the contrary, he is a commissioned officer, ranking as high as colonel. A law to regulate the matter has been drafted and submitted to Congress which, if passed, will improve the status of the veterinarians, prove a source of economy to the service and protection to the animals. -[Journal of Comparative Medicine and

Considerate—Boy—"Father wants three pounds of steak, and I will bring the money around tomorrow." Butcher—"Wait until tomorrow comes, bub, and then you won't have to make two trips."

Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

WLOUR.-The recent advance in wheat has strengthened flour; but so far no changes have been made in prices, although the man

	ket is very firm. Quotations are as fo	
ı	Michigan, stone process\$3 50	@3 7
i	Michigan roller process 3 50	@4 0
ı	Michigan patents 4 25	@4 5
ı	Minnesota, bakers 3 75	@4 00
ì	Minnesota, patents 4 50	@5 00
١	Kye, Western 3 25	@3 4
ı	Michigan patents	@2 8

WHEAT.—The market opened steady but at a decline of 1/4@3%c from Saturday's prices. There was a good deal of speculative trading The "visible supply" showed an increase of only 370,000 bu, for the week, while all foreign markets were reported firm. New York was irregular, opening at an advance but declining again, and at the close was .ower than on Saturday. Chicago was also lower. Closing tations here were as follows: No. 1 white, 80%c: No. 2 red, 81%c; No. 3 red, 77c. Futures, No. 2 red, January, 821/c; May, 891/c.

No. 1 white, January, 821/4c. CORN .- Duli and easy at a decline from last week's prices. No. 2, 391/8c; No. 3, 383/4c; No. yellow, 39%c; No. 2 white, 39%c asked. OATS .- Dull and weak. No. 2 white quote at 321/2@325/sc, No. 2 mixed, 293/4c, and light

mixed at 31c 2 bu. BARLEY .- State shows a little improvenent, No. 3 selling at \$1 15 🏶 cental; No. 2

estern at \$1 28 % cental. RYE .- Quoted at 55c \$ bu., with improved

FEED .- Bran is quoted at \$11 50@11 75 per ton; coarse middlings, \$11 50; fine middlings

\$13@15 % ton. CLOVER SEED .- The market has been dull and weak, and prices are lower. Yesterday there was a better inquiry, and prices advanced 2@5c from Saturday's figures. Prime seed is quoted at \$4 55, and No. 2 at \$4 12½ \$ bu. In futures prime for December delivery

sold at \$4 55, and January \$4 60. BUTTER.-Not much improvement to note. farket dull at 18@19c for extra fine dairy, 16 @17c for choice, and 7@10c for low grade. Creamery steady at 25@28c for good to choice. CHEESE.-Market firm at the advance; Michigan full creams, 13@13%c; New York,

13%@14c; Ohio, 12%@13c \$ b. EGGS.-Market easier at 21@21%c for fresh

stock; limed, 17@18c. APPLES .- Ordinary to good lots are worth \$2 00@2 25 \$ bbl., and fancy \$2 50 \$ bbl. Market firm and No. 1 fruit in demand.

FOREIGN FRUITS.—Lemons, Messinas, ox, \$4 00@5 00; Malagas, \$3 75@4 25; oranges Jamaica, \$\ bbl., \$8 00; \$\ 100, \$2 50; bananas bunch, \$1 75@2 50 for yellow; cocoanuts, 100,\$6 00; Malaga grapes, \$5@5 50 \$\text{9} bbl. BEESWAX .- Steady at 22@30c \$ b., as to

HONEY.—Quoted at 11@13c ? b. for comb, and 7@9c for extracted. Supply good and

market quiet. BEANS.-Market continues quiet but teady at \$1 35@1 38% bu. for new city picked mediums; new unpicked, 75c@\$1 05 % bu., as

to quality. BALED HAY .- New is quoted at 8 00@9 00

P ton for clover, 1050@1300 for No. 1 timothy and 9 00@10 50 for No. 2. These prices are for

ar lots. Market quiet. SALT.-Car lots, Michigan, 80c per bbl. eastern, 95c; dairy, \$2 10 per bbl, according to size of sack; Ashton quarter sacks, 72c.

POTATOES.—Car-lots are quoted at 38c * bu, for ordinary receipts. From store prices are 40@45c \$ bu., according to quality. HOPS.-Best eastern, 34c W b.; Michiga

5c; California choice, 30c; 1885, 18c. CARRAGES _Market steady. Shippers ar paying \$2 \$ 100.

@2 25 19 bbl. CRANBERRIES .- Market quiet at \$7 50 @8 25 % bbl. for Cape Cod, or \$2 65@2 85 % bu.;

Michigan, \$1 50@2 00 \$ bu.; Jersey, \$1 75@2

CIDER.-Clarified held at 10@11c # gallon: common 6@7c. POULTRY .- Quotations for live are 3@31/20 per lb. for roosters, 4e for hens, 6@7e for ducks, 7c for turkeys, and 5c for spring chicks. Dressed quoted as follows: Chick

ens, 5@6c; turkeys, 6@8c; ducks, 6@8c; geese 6@7c. The market has been overstocked mos of the week, and with the warm weather it was difficult to get rid of stock. Yesterday cooler weather set in, and the market has strengthened. As soon as present stocks are leaned up prices will probably advance. DRESSED HOGS .-- Steady at \$4 25@4 50, ac

cording to weight and condition. TIMOTHY SEED .- Selling from store pagged lots at \$2 05@2 10 % bu. HIDES.—Green city, 6@61/20 \$ b., country,

7c; cured, 81/c; green calf, 8@9c; salted do, 9@10c; sheep-skins, 50c@\$1 25; bulls, stags and grubby hides 1/3 off. PROVISIONS .- Barreled pork high ex-

cept for family clear; lard a shade higher; shoulders and bacon declined a trifle; no other

	changes. Quotations here are as follows:
•	Mess\$11 00 @11 25
	New 11 50 @11 75
1	Family 12 00 @12 25
,	Family
	Lard in tierces, 39 b 6% 6 6%
	Lard in kegs, \$2 fb 6%@ 7
	Hams. 39 tb 101/200 103/4
	Shoulders, \$ 10 6 @ 614
l	Choice bacon, \$ 10 814@ 81/2
	Shoulders, P. D. 6 @ 6¼ Choice bacon, P. D. 8½@ 8½ Extra mess beef, per bbl. 7 25 @ 7 50
	Tallow, 18 15 81/2@
	HAY.—The following is a record of the

sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for th past week, with price per ton.

Monday—38 loads: Nine at \$14 and \$13; four at \$13 50; three at \$15, \$12 50 \$11; two at \$10; one at \$16, \$15 50, \$14 50, \$12 50, \$12 and Tuesday-43 loads: Eight at \$14: seven a

Tuesday—43 loads: Eight at \$14; seven at \$15 and \$12; six at \$13; four at \$13 50; three at \$10; two at \$11; one at \$16, \$15 25, \$14 50, \$12 50, \$11 50 and \$9.

Wednesday—43 loads: Nine at \$13; six at \$14 and \$12; four at \$12 50 and \$11; three at \$15 and \$13 50; two at \$13 and \$9; one at

Saturday—16 loads: Five at \$13; three at \$15; two at \$12 50 and \$12; one at \$15 50, \$11, \$10 and \$9 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Below we give the latest reports from the ive stock markets east and west for Monday Dec. 13th.

BUFFALO.-Cattle, receipts 1,100; prices de elined 15@25 cents since last Monday; common to fair, \$3 70@4 10; good to choice ship ping, \$4 15@4 50; extra steers, \$4 60@4 70; fancy, \$5@5 15; stockers and feeders, weak \$2 50@3 40; yeals, \$6@7. Sheep, receipts 4,000; inferior to fair, weak, \$2 75@3 50; good to choice steady, \$3 75@4 25; extra, \$4 40@ 175; good to choice western lambs, \$4 75@ 5 75; extra, \$6. Hogs, receipts, 10,415; strong and higher: light pigs. \$3 90@4 10: selected Yorkers, \$4 10@415; selected medium weights \$4 15@4 25; good to choice heavy, \$4 25@4 35

CHICAGO.-Cattle, receipts 7,000; ship ments, 2,000; market steady; Christmas, \$4 90 @5 50; shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs, \$3 25 @4 60; stockers and feeders slow, \$2@3 30; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1 50@3 15; bulk. \$2 20@2 50; Texas cows, \$2@2 50; Texas steers, \$2 50@3 50. Hogs, receipts 39,000; ents, 5,000; market steady; rough and mixed, \$3 60@4 15; packing and shipping, \$4 @4 40: light, \$3 40@4 10: skips, \$3 25@3 50.

At the Michigan Central Yards.

Saturday, Dec. 11, 1886. CATTLE.

The offerings of cattle at these yards num bered 888 head, against 710 last week. The market opened up active at prices a shade higher than those of last week, ruled steady and closed firm. The quality of the offerings was decidedly mixed, and prices ranged from the highest to the lowest of the sesson. The hightest price paid was \$5 60 for three Christmas steers fed by F. A. Townley of Tomp kins, Jackson County, and were as fine as any ever seen in the yards. N. P. Sly of Ply mouth takes the credit for securing the owest prices, \$1 37%per hundred for four old cows, or "crockery crates" as the boys designate them, and they looked dear at the money. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS:

Roe sold Phillips 3 extra steers av 1,796 lbs Rice sold rainings sextra steers av 1,780 lbs
4 \$5 60.

Rich sold Caplis a mixed lot of 12 head of
fair butchers' stock av 916 lbs at \$2 75, and
7 thin ones av 705 lbs at \$2 40.

Wyman sold John Robinson 4 thin heifers v 732 lbs at \$2 40. C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 14 C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 14 head of fair butchers' stock av 870 lbs at \$2 85, and 2 fair cows av 1,055 lbs at \$2 50.

Middleton sold Ross a mixed lot of 7 head of coarse butchers' stock av 760 lbs at \$2 10.

Cheeseman sold Caplis a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 966 lbs at \$2 10.

Anstey sold Hulbert 7 stockers av 764 lbs at \$2 75.

Property sold Hulbert 7 stockers av 764 lbs at \$2 75.

\$2.70, and 2 cows av 945 lbs at \$2.25. Gidding sold Switzer & Ackley 7 feeders av 1,080 lbs at \$3.

Patton sold Switzer & Ackley 4 fair butchers' steers av 1,062 lbs at \$3.75, and a heifer weighing 780 lbs at \$3.

Version of the second sold Switzer & Ackley 4 fair butchers' steers av 1,062 lbs at \$3.75, and a heifer weighing 780 lbs at \$3. \$2 70, and 2 cows av 945 lbs at \$2 25. av 1,080 lbs at \$3.

Patton sold Switzer & Ackley 4 fair butchers' steers av 1,082 lbs at \$3.75, and a heifer weighing 780 lbs at \$3.

Brown & Spencer sold McIntire 8 thin heifers av 730 lbs at \$2.70, and one weighing 660

Milliken sold Clancy 6 thin cows av 985 lbs at \$2 25, and 4 thin heifers to Reagan av 665

Chase sold Reagan a mixed lot of 11 head of thin butchers' stock av 700 lb. Chase sold Reagan a mixed lot of 11 head of thin butchers' stock av 780 lbs at \$2 50, and 2 cows av 865 lbs at \$2 25.

Shafer sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of 11 head of coarse butchers' stock av 707 lbs at \$2 25, and 4 bulls av 727 lbs at \$1 75.

C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 19 head of fair butchers' stock av 747 lbs at \$2 65, mcFarlan sold Ball a mixed lot of 19 head of fair butchers' stock av 914 lbs at \$2 80, and 5 fair cows av 1,024 lbs at \$2 50.

Lodels and Switzer & Ackley of fair shupping.

Driscell lead Devide av 730 lbs at \$2 10 pricel l

Jedele sold Switzer & Ackley 6 fair shipping steers av 1,163 lbs at \$3 75, and 6 feeders av 1,116 lbs at \$3 25.
C Roe sold Phillips 9 fair butchers' steers

wy 950 lbs at \$3 50.

McQuillan sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of the ador fair butchers' stock av 878 lbs at \$4.

Butler sold Reagan a mixed lot of 15 head f thin butchers' stock av 822 lbs at \$2 50, and bulls av 870 lbs at \$2. Estep sold Phillips a mixed lot of 22 head

6 head of thin butchers' stock to Reagan av 600 lbs at \$2 40, and a bull weighing 950 lbs at \$2.

Sly sold Sullivan & F 4 fair cows av 1,017 lbs at \$2 65, and 4 coarse

\$137½. Gleason sold Reagan 4 thin heifers av 710 Orason soin Reagan 4 tinin heirers av 1820. Breeman sold Caplis a mixed lot of 15 head of thin butchers' stock av 972 lbs at \$2 50. Capwell sold Switzer & Ackley 2 fair oxen av 1,600 lbs at \$3; 2 feeders av 945 lbs at the same price, and a bull weighing 1,230 lbs

Stevenson sold John Robinson a mixed lo of 28 head of fair butchers' stock av 764 lbs at \$2 70, and 2 fair cows av 1,185 lbs at \$2 50. Griffin sold Phillips a mixed lot of 6 hea of fair butchers' stock av 956 lbs at \$2 85. Earl sold Switzer & Ackley a mixed lot of nead of thin butchers' stock av 875 lbs a Rich sold Switzer & Ackley 2 fair oxen a

The offerings of sheep numbered 2.64 against 8,061 last week. The supply of

heep was smaller than for some time pas and with a good demand the yards were soon cleared. Prices as compared with those of one week ago, averaged stronger, especially Middleton sold Downs 116 av 79 lbs a

Sutton sold Fitzpatrick 26 av 72 lbs at \$2 90. Merritt sold Geo Wreford 47 av 73 lbs at Kalenbach sold Downs 40 av 89 lbs at \$3 75

Refus sold Downs 89 av 78 lbs at \$2 25. Stabler sold Fitzpatrick 71 av 72 lbs at \$2 50. Switzer & Ackley sold Downs 224 av 80 lbs Alien sold Geo Wreford 26 bucks ov 83 lbs at \$2. Conev sold Downs 89 av 81 lbs at \$3 35.

Newman sold Downs 44 av 79 lbs at \$3 35. Brown & Spencer sold Downs 78 av 77 lbs at Griffin sold Downs 24 av 71 lbs at \$3 3 Judson sold Downs 82 av 90 lbs at \$4 05. Burdoin sold Downs 130 av 93 lbs at \$4 05.

C Roe sold Burt Spencer 128 av 80 lbs at

Shafer sold Geo Wreford 201 av 69 lbs at \$2 80.
Taylor sold Burt Spencer 287 av 91 lbs at \$4. Burdoin sold Downs 67 lambs av 65 lbs at HOGS.

The offerings of hogs at these yards num bered 3,847, against 2,488 last week. The hog market opened up fairly active at about last week's prices, but early reports from the east were not encouraging, and the market declined about 10 cents. Later reports were better, and the decline was regained, the market closing strong.

Burdoin sold Webb Bros 78 av 205 lbs a Patton sold Webb Bros 56 av 214 lbs a

Lewis sold Sullivan & F 45 av 220 lbs a Wallace sold Sullivan & F 54 av 208 lbs a \$3 62½. Gleason sold Webb Bros 148 av 264 lbs at

\$3 65. Jedele sold Stabler 31 av 266 lbs at \$3 65. W Judson sold Webb Bros 43 av 264 lbs at B F Judson sold Webb Bros 35 av 200 lbs at

Gleason sold Webb Bros 17 av 302 lbs at evens sold Clark 57 av 209 lbs at \$3 55. nmell sold Webb Bros 48 av 234 lbs a Siy sold Clark 24 av 243 lbs at \$3 55. Shafer sold Sullivan & F 11 av 238 lbs at \$3 65.

Hodges sold Webb Bros 55 av 232 lbs at Wyman sold Clark 55 av 192 lbs at \$3 60. Allen sold Webb Bros 56 av 255 lbs a Coney sold Sullivan & F 71 av 203 lbs at \$3 60. Capwell sold Clark 48 av 192 lbs at \$3 60.

Milliken sold Sullivan & F 16 av 265 lbs a \$3 60. 3 60. Patrick sold Rich 46 av 223 lbs at \$3 65. Gibbs sold Burt Spencer 137 av 232 lbs

3 70. Merritt sold Sullivan & F 39 av 217 lbs a C Roe sold Burt Spencer 131 av 230 lbs a Rich sold Sullivan & F 90 av 234 lbs at \$3 70. Capwell sold Sullivan & F 62 av 212 lbs a C Roe sold Sullivan & F 66 av 282 lbs at \$3 75.

> King's Yards. Saturday, Dec. 11, 1886.

The market opened up at these yards with 754 head of cattle on sale. There was a good attendance of buyears, and for the best grades of stock, buyers paid last week's prices, but common cattle towards the close vere weak and lower.

Peach sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 5 head of good butchers' stock av 812 lbs at \$3 25, and a bull to Rice weighing 1,240 lbs at Webb sold Woodard 7 stockers av 754 lbs at

\$2 90, and 2 fair butchers' steers to Hayes av 830 lbs at \$3 50. Snafer sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of Snafer sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 814 lbs at \$3, and 2 heifers av 705 lbs at \$2 60. Anstey sold Hayes 2 good butchers' steers av 940 lbs at \$3 75, and 3 bulls to Rice av 1,116

av 940 105 at \$3 75, and 3 buils to Rice av 1,116 lbs at \$2 50.

Kalaher sold Marshick a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 724 lbs at \$2 75, and 6 buils to Kamman av 726 lbs at \$2.

Anstey sold Bussell a mixed lot of 11 head of fair butchers' stock av 910 lbs at \$2 65.

Shorard sold Storphows a mixed lot of 60

Shepard sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 20 head of thin butchers' stock av 804 lbs at Kalaher sold Rice 4 stockers av 842 lbs a

\$2 65.

Anstey sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers' stock av 816 lbs at Hogan sold Wreford & Beck 10 fair butch

riogan sold wretord & Beck 10 fair butchers' steers and heifers av 295 lbs at \$3 80.

Bresnahan sold Hersch 6 fair butchers' steers av 995 lbs at \$3 60, and 6 to Wreford & Beck av 970 lbs at \$3 30.

Standlick sold Wreford & Beck 4 good butchbors' steers av 1.000 butchers's steers av 1,060 lbs at \$3 90, and 5 steers and heifers av 838 lbs at \$3 25. McHugh sold Knoch 4 good butchers' steers av 910 lbs at \$3 70.

McMillan sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 10 head of good butchers' stock av 935 lbs

Proper sold Hulbert 2 stags av 1,110 lbs at

Lovewell sold McGee a mixed lot of 9 head of coarse butchers' stock av 934 lbs at \$2 25.
Morris sold Kelly a mixed lot of 8 head of
coarse butchers' stock av 845 lbs at \$2 25.
McHugh sold Pearsall 7 feeders av 903 lbs at \$3.
Nott sold McGee a mixed lot of 19 head of

coarse butchers' stock av 707 lbs at \$2 35.

Payne sold Bussell a mixed lot of 7 head of McFarlan sold Ball a mixed lot of 16 head of fair butchers' stock av 914 lbs at \$2 75. Nott sold McGee a mixed lot of 13 head of coarse butchers' stock av 730 lbs at \$2 35. Driscoll sold David 8 stockers av 740 lbs at

\$2 60. Smith sold Hulbert 10 stockers av 752 lbs at Ashley sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 11 head of thin butbhers' stock av 830 lbs at \$2.50, and a fair steer and heifer av 990 lbs at

\$3 50. Vanbuskirk sold McGee v mixed lot of 17 estep sold Philips a mixed lot of 22 head of good butchers' stock av 900 lbs at \$3 25.

Giddings sold Sullivan & F 3 thin cows av 1,140 lbs at \$2 15.

Dennis sold Switz r & Ackley 6 fair butchers' steers av 1,020 lbs at \$3 40; a mixed lot of \$2 80.

Eckles sold McGee a mixed lot of 17 hea of coarse butchers' stock av 716 lbs at \$2 35 Wietzel sold Wreford & Beck 15 fair butch ers' steers and heifers av 920 lbs at \$3 40. McFarlan sold Hulbert 4 stockers av 790 lbs at \$2 60.
Purdy sold Rice 5 stockers av 656 lbs at

Carr sold Hulbert 4 stockers av 532 lbs a CSwitzer sold Rice 8 stockers av 670 lbs a

Carr sold Stucker a mixed lot of 11 head of coarse butchers' stock av 704 lbs at \$2.25.
Wietzel sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 8 head of coarse butchers' stock av 880 lbs at \$2.35.

SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 4,562 head The sheep market opened up active, at strong last week's prices. Shippers and the local lealers bought freely, and the market con inued strong until the finish. Webb sold Haves 50, part lambs, av 75 lbs

Robb sold Fero 91 av 85 bs at \$3 25.

Driscoll sold Loosemore 121 av 77 lbs a Ormiston sold Loosemore 71 av 78 lbs a

Seeley sold Wreford & Beck 165 av 80 lbs a

McCafferty sold Fero 139, part lambs av 70 bs at \$3 30. ion sold Wreford & Beck 122 av 87 lbs Sheldo at \$3 40. Bristol sold Wreford & Beck 94, part lambs, v 79 lbs at \$3 75.

Glenn sold Newton 20 av 92 lbs at \$4. Simmons sold Fero 148, part lambs, av 77 Lovewell sold Wreford & Beck 42 av 88 lbs at \$3 60.

Farr sold Fero 79 av 82 lb2 at \$3 25.

Pickering sold Wreford & Beck 89 av 91 lbs at \$3 50. Dunning sold Ellis 30 av 90 lbs at \$3 60. Simmons sold Ellis 20 av 68 lbs at \$2. Glenn sold Newton 50, part lambs, av 78 bs at \$3 60. Hall sold Purdy 214 av 80 lbs at \$3 10.

Randall sold Wreford & Beck 20 av 109 lbs t \$4 25, and 28 av 70 lbs at \$3. Anstey sold Purdy 133 av 81 lbs at \$3 40. Harris sold Purdy 86 av 82 lbs at \$3 75. Bliss sold Andrews 102 av 77 lbs at \$3 Newton sold Wreford & Beck 101 av 78 lbs Shepard sold Loosemore 97 av av 86 lb s at

\$3 40. Sweet sold Loosemore 64 av 96 lbs at \$3. Wallace sold Purdy 127 av 83 lbs at \$3 85. Wanty sold Brown 135 av 65 lbs at \$2 50. Egerton sold Morey 72, part lambs, av 73 Jenny sold Purdy 97, part lambs, av 78 lbs at \$3 75.

Beach sold Bowman 136, part lambs, av 74 lbs at \$3 50 ss at \$3 50.

Ward sold Bowman 147 av 71 lbs at \$2 90.

Spicer sold Bowman 65 av 78 lbs at \$3 50.

Longcor sold Purdy 60, part lamhs, av 73

The offerings of hogs numbered 2.042. The

nog market opened up at last week's prices.

eclined 10@15 cents then recovered and closed strong at opening prices. Beardslee sold Sullivan 164 av 225 lbs at Webb sold Sullivan 10 av 257 lbs at \$3 70

\$3 75. Kalaher sold Sullivan 53 av 245 lbs at

McHugh sold Sullivan 40 av 262 lbs at \$3 75. Hicks sold Sullivan 27 av 247 lbs at \$3 40. Sweet sold Sullivan 23 av 234 lbs at \$3 50. Lyman sold Sullivan 35 av 201 lbs at \$3 50. Beach sold Sullivan 115 av 227 lbs at \$3 60. Culver sold Sullivan 73 av 227 lbs at \$3 40. Curver sold Green 34 av 264 bs at \$3 65.

Dunning sold Green 48 av 261 bs at \$3 65.

Sheldon sold Green 48 av 210 bs at \$3 65.

Sheldon sold Green 36 av 272 bs at \$3 75.

Holmes sold Payne 18 av 235 bs at \$3 55.

Beardslee sold R S Webb 54 av 213 bs at \$3 55.

Hawley sold Harris 69 av 224 lbs at \$3 65. Nott sold Rauss 66 av 214 lbs at \$3 76 Ward sold Rauss 19 av 158 lbs at \$3 65. Jenny sold Payne 47 av 219 lbs at \$3 75.

Brougham sold Spicer 52 av 213 lbs at \$3 76.

Beach sold Spicer 88 av 217 lbs at \$3 60. Longeor sold Sullivan 39 av 244 lbs : Purdy sold Sullivan 29 av 252 lbs at \$3 75.

CATTLE .- Receipts 12,887, against 9,554 the revious week. The market opened up or donday with a heavy supply, there being 195 car loads on sale. Trade opened up fairly active, the demand being from the local trade and country burers, New York buyers being out of the market. Prices ruled firm at the rates of the previous Monday. A few extra steers were taken by local butchers at \$5@ @5 15; but the best shippers went at \$4 50@ 475, and good at \$4 30@4 50, with butchers teers at \$3 75@4 15 for fair to good: mixed butchers' stock sold at \$3@3 75, according to quality, and stockers at \$2 50@2 75, and very dull. The offerings on Tuesday and Wednes day were of common quality, and ruled dull. The following were the closing.

QUOTATIONS:

Light Butchers'-Steers averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs, of fair to good

850 to 1,100 IDS, OI AMA TO guality...

Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and helfers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 Ibs.

Michigan stock cattle, common to choice...

Michigan feeders, fair to choice...

Fat bulls, fair to extra. SHEEP. -- Receipts 52,800, against 44,800 the previous week. The supply of sheep on Mon lay was made up of 90 car loads. The mar

ket opened up at the closing prices of the previous week and ruled firm. Prices on comprevious week and ruled nrm. Prices on common sheep weakened a little on Tuesday, but recovered on Wednesday, the market closing strong with good sheep scarce. Common to to fair sheep sold at \$2 75@3 50; good to choice, \$3 75@4 25; extra mutton sheep and selected feeders, \$4 35@4 60; good to choice Western lambs firm at \$5 25@5 75; common to fair do. \$4 25@5. air do. \$4 25@5. Hogs.—Receipts 87,165, against 89,271 the

Hous.—Receipts 87,105, against 89,211 the previous week. The offerings of hogs on Monday was heavy, there being about 150 car loads on sale. The demand was active at the closing prices of the previous week, but at the close a good many were left over. The warket continued stoody through the continued at the continued of the con market continued steady through Tuesday and Wednesday and closed with only 10 load left over. Common to good pigs brought \$3 75@4; selected Yorkers, \$4 15; selected medium weights, \$4 20@4 25; fair to best selected heavy, \$4 25@4 35; coarse mixed heavy ends, \$3 25@3 40, and stags, \$3 15@

Chicago. CATTLE.—Receipts 42,763, against 50,803 last

week. Shipments 13,943. The cattle market opened up on Monday with 6,923 head on sale. Prices for good to fancy cattle ruled a shade higher than on Saturday, but there were too manny common to fair natives on sale, and they were weak. Christmas cattle were quoted at \$5 25@5 50; prime steers \$4 75@5 15; choice, \$3 95@4 40; poor to good butchers' steers, \$3@4 15; inferior to choice cows. \$1@2 50. and stockers at \$2@2 80. Or Tuesday good cattle were steady, but common grades declined 5@10 cents, and on Wednesday the best class of cattle sold 10 cents lower. The receipts were large or Thursday, but the demand was active and prices were steady. With light receipts on Friday the market advanced 5@10 cents, an closed firm on Saturday at the following QUOTATIONS:

Fair to choice shipping, 1,200 to 1,400 ommon to good shipping, 1,050 to 2 95@3 4

Part or Amusements. A large collection of teting chardes, Partor Damas, Shadow Pantonines, Games, etc., for social gatherings. Illus Manus, of IT ireathers except states all different plants, to care disease, eradicate neet pests, etc. Illus, Guide to Needlework, Knitting and Crohot Charles of the College Carriston's Gift. By Hugh Conway. Ima The F tal Lilies. By author of the hadow on the Threshold. t. Containing designs and directions for all is Needlework, Embroidery, Lace Knitting, Tat-g, Crochet and Net Work. Illus.

The Curse of Carew. By author of Don The Batchford Request. By HUGH CONWAY.

Queen Among Women. By author of "Dog The Fatal Marriage. By Miss M E. BRADOM, A Bridge of Love. By author of "Doraffiong." Rose Lodge. By Mrs. HENRY DUCHESS." Ingledew House, By "THE DUCHESS." Ingledew House, By author of "Doraffiong." Knightsbridge Mystery. By CHARLES READE Hiss.

t also "Candy-making at home," 10 the first Agatha's History. By MARGARET BLOOD Out of the Depths. By Hieff CONWAY. Morwick Farm Mystery. By WILKECOLL Last of the Ruthvens. By Miss MILLOCK. I A Dead Hear. By Author of "Dora Thom Romantic Adventures of a Milkmaid. HOMAS HARDY.

HOMAS HARDY.

In the Holidays. By Mary Creat Hay.
The Heir to Ashley. By Mrs. Herry Wood.
Miss or Mrs.? By WILKIE COLLINS.
More Bitter than Death. By the Author.
Dora Thorne."

The following are novels.

The Mystery at Blackwood Grange, A
Novel, By Mrs. MAY AGNES FLEMING.

The Evil Genius. A Novel. By M. T. CALDOR.
Story of a Storm. By JANEG. AUSTIN.
Out of the Sea. A Novel. By CLARA AUGUSTA. Wedded and Parted, By author of Dora Thorne, A Fortune Hunter, By Annie Thomas, Illus A Tale of Sin. By Mrs. Henry Wood, Among The Ruins, By Mary Cecil Hay, Illus, P. S.—For \$1.50 we will send 5 copies of HOUSEKEEPER one year, and 5 sets of 40 books as above, a wallow have a No. 2 list of 40 books as good as above, but all different. Two friends can subscribe, one ordering No. 1 List and the other No. 2 list and by exchanging each have the realing of hoth 15 ut doubt our responsibility write before ordering to the publishers of this paper. Specimen copies of free Keeper free. Send money to

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week. Shipments 41,111. The offerings of hogs on Monday numbered 49,096. The mar-ket opened up with an active demand, and for heavy hogs prices rules 5 cents higher than on Saturday. Poor to prime light sold at \$3 50@4; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$3 70@4 30; skips and culls, \$2 40@3 40. Early sales on Tuesday were at full former prices, but before the close the market weakened and prices declined 5 cents. The market ruled steady on Wednesday, and Thursday and advanced 5@10 cents on Friday. The market opened up stronger on Saturday, but closed at a decline of 5 cents. Poor to prime light sold at \$3 50@3 90: inferior mlxed to choice heavy, \$3 60@4 40, with skips and sulls at \$2 75@3 50.

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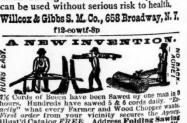
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